THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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IMPEACHMENT.

The Father of the Constitution on the Impeachment of the President.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The impeachment of Andrew Johnson, accidental President of the United States, is the chief object of universal discussion. There is no mistaking that the public opinion which sustained the war against the Rebellion, re-elected Abraham Lincoln, and vindicated the Thirty-Ninth Congress by a majority of nearly half a million of votes, has finally come to the conclusion that, unless he should anticipate and conciliate destiny, impeachment will be made the imperative duty of the two Houses.

The aristocratic agencies are everywhere naturally alarmed at the prospect, because Andrew Johnson has become their most useful and most willing instrument. The foreigners who encouraged the Rebellion, and prayed and paid for the overthrow of the Union, are horrified at the probable success of a measure which, while furnishing a new proof of the ability of this Government to protect itself, removes the last and most efficient element of a conspiracy in which they had so largely invested. But the representatives of the American people are here not simply to reject European advice, or to reflect American opinion.

With due respect to what is, indeed, a double admonition and instruction, it is their duty to take no step not clearly invited by the facts and sustained by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. And hence the reference of General Ashley's resolution of inquiry into the alleged violation of trust by the acting President to the Judiciary Committee of the House was the very best initiative. It is of the first and last importance that the question should be settled, whether such an example as that of Andrew Johnson shall be allowed to run into a ruinous precedent, or shall be so rebuked as to be made a conspicuous admonition to after times. The numerous attempts to embarrass and to intimidate the investigation would undoubtedly prevail, if they were not feeble copies or similar attempts whenever the constitutional authorities deemed it right to resort to the strong hand to rescue the common liberties.

If we discard all this false logic and these puerile threats, we shall soon discover that the mode and manner of impeaching a President of the United States is astonishingly simple; and, although the subject has not yet been formally discussed in Congress, it may be safely assumed, after the very general interchange of opinions among the masses, and the very general review of the matter by the newspaper press of all parties, that if cause is found, the work of impeachment will be peaceably and effectually consummated. The Democratic leaders have committed another fatal mistake in seeking to find warrant in the Constitution and in the expounders of the Constitution for their unreasoning opposition to impeachment; and their blunder, too greedily imitated by the recent Rebels, adds a new count to the indictment against the latter.

The slightest examination shows that if any men should hesitate, or should treat with deference the proposition to arraign a faithless Executive, they are the leaders who claim to be the especial guardians and defenders of the Constitution of the United States. And if Andrew Johnson himself, in his new *role* of exclusive champion and interpreter of the fundamental law, is only half-honest, he will bow before the decree of the accepted authorities, the fathers of the Constitution, and admonish his supporters of the trap into which they have fallen. To explain what we mean, we direct attention to the third volume of Elliott's Debates on the Federal Constitution in the Virginia Convention of 1788. James Madison, the leading writer of *The Federalist*, was a member of the Virginia Convention called for the purpose of considering the national Constitution, of which he was a chief framer and advocate. During the Convention which prepared the national Constitution, he kept full private notes, afterwards published by order of Congress, and ever since regarded as infallible authority.

When the Constitution was submitted to the respective States for ratification, the arguments of Madison carried conviction to doubting minds, converting even Jefferson by their clearness and cogency. The Virginia Convention assembled in June of 1788, with Mr. Madison as the acknowledged chief of the party favorable to the ratification, assisted by Marshall, Pendleton, Edmund Randolph, and others, and opposed by Monroe, Grayson, Henry, and Mason. This array of intellectual giants subjected the Constitution to a terribly searching analysis. Their words, carefully taken down at the time, are now preserved among the archives of the nation, and control statesmen and constitutional lawyers as completely as the profoundest opinions of the greatest judicial minds. It was after this memorable intellectual struggle that the Constitution was ratified by a vote of 89 to 79. When the second section of the second article of the Constitution was under consideration, a very interesting and thorough debate took place. That section is as follows:—

Section 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

The opponents of the Constitution, alarmed at the extraordinary powers conferred by this section upon the Executive, threw their whole force against it. George Mason was particularly apprehensive lest a corrupt and faithless Executive might abuse the prerogatives here so generously bestowed. He contended that the President "ought not to have the power of pardoning, because he may frequently pardon crimes which were advised by himself." "It may happen at some future day," said Mr. Mason, "that he will establish a monarchy and destroy the republic. If he has the power of granting pardons before indictment and conviction, may he not stop inquiry and prevent detection?" Now mark the language, in reply to these weighty objections, employed by the Father of the Constitution, James Madison, of Virginia:—

"Mr. Madison, adverting to Mr. Mason's objection to the President's power of pardoning, said it would be extremely improper to vest it in the House of Representatives, and not much less so to place it in the Senate, because numerous bodies were actuated more or less by passion, and might, in the moment of vengeance, forget humanity. It was an established practise in Massachusetts for the Legislature to determine such cases. It was found, says he, that two different sessions, before each of which the question came with respect to pardoning the delinquents of the Rebellion, were governed precisely by different sentiments: the one would execute with universal vengeance, and the other would extend general mercy.

"THERE IS ONE SECURITY IN THIS CASE TO WHICH GENTLEMEN MAY NOT HAVE ADVERTED; IF THE PRESIDENT BE CONNECTED IN ANY SUSPICIOUS MANNER WITH ANY PERSON, AND IF THERE BE ANY GROUNDS TO BELIEVE HE WILL SHELTER HIM, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CAN IMPEACH HIM; THEY CAN REMOVE HIM IF FOUND GUILTY; THEY CAN SUSPEND HIM WHEN SUSPECTED, AND THE POWER WILL DEVOLVE ON THE VICE-PRESIDENT. SHOULD HE BE SUSPECTED ALSO, HE MAY LIKEWISE BE SUSPENDED UNTIL HE BE IMPEACHED AND REMOVED, AND THE LEGISLATURE MAY MAKE A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT. THIS IS A GREAT SECURITY."

Is it any wonder that these words, from the illustrious Madison, conquered the objections of Mason and Henry—the same by whom the leaders of the late Rebellion justified themselves when they protested that the Constitution had become the instrument of Executive power, and was being wielded for the purpose of consolidating the Union? The reader will observe that Mr. Madison's assurances, which quieted the grave fears of George Mason, were called forth by the prediction that the Executive might abuse the pardoning power. It was for this possible offense that he proposed the Executive should be impeached by the House, and removed by the Senate. Imagine for a moment what that unchallenged patriot would have said had his antagonists predicted such a series of crimes and misdemeanors as have been perpetrated by Andrew Johnson!

The abuse of the pardoning power is Andrew Johnson's smallest offense. What would James Madison have said if Mason or Henry had reminded him that in the future an Executive might be found who would not simply prostitute the pardoning power and the public patronage for the purpose of sustaining his personal "policy," but would denounce the Congress of the United States as a "body hanging on the verge of the Government," and would attempt to force into the control of the Government the very men who had just been defeated after a savage conspiracy to overthrow it? Mr. Madison says:—"The President can be impeached if he is connected in any suspicious manner with any person, and there be grounds to believe he will shelter him." The lavish distribution of pardons to counterfeiters and Rebels is a circumstance full of suspicion and alarm.

But the chief value of these weighty words is where Mr. Madison tells us that the offending President can be suspended "when suspected, and the power will devolve upon the Vice-President." And mark! that, "should he (the Vice-President) be suspected also, he may likewise be suspended till he be impeached, and the Legislature may make a temporary appointment." Well did Mr. Madison add—"this is a great security." In fact, it applies at once the argument and the remedy. It fills the vacuum between the period of impeachment and conviction or acquittal, compelling the Congress of the United States, should matter for trial be found by the House, to provide for an Executive, to make a temporary appointment, who shall discharge the duties of the Presidential office in the interval.

Thus it will be seen that the President can be impeached and removed if found guilty; suspended when suspected, and the power devolved on the Vice-President; and, as if the illustrious Virginian was looking into the future and guarding against what seemed to be an almost impossible treason, providing also that the Vice-President may be suspended until he should be impeached and removed, and that the Legislature may make a temporary appointment. Nothing has been left to inference, construction, or doubt, and no further words could add to the clear and simple statement without insulting the dullest comprehension.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The President's New Plan—It is to be Submitted to the Southern Legislatures at Once.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The highly important consultations which the President and his Cabinet have been holding with leading Southern men, on a new plan for reconstruction, and alluded to last week in these despatches, ended last night in an agreement that a series of resolutions, drawn up at the conference in favor of suffrage, based on reading and writing and a property qualification of $250, should be submitted for adoption to the Southern Legislatures, to pave the way for the submission of the question by the President in his message to the Fortieth Congress.

These resolutions were sent to the Governors of several of the Southern States to-day, accompanied by an advisory letter, stating that they met the President's approval. The question of Amnesty does not appear to have been an essential feature of the proposed plan. The Governor of North Carolina was telegraphed to-night to keep the Legislature in session to consider these propositions, and similar messages were sent to the Executives of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, left to-night to submit the new plan to the Legislature of his own State.—*New York World.*

Internal Revenue in New York.

The *N. Y. Evening Post* of Saturday says that the sum of the collections in each district of that city, since the revenue law went into operation, was as follows:—

Thirty-second district	$27,591,697·10
Fourth district	22,344,479·93
Fifth district	5,338,733·48
Sixth district	12,831,369·75
Seventh district	5,098,848·38
Eighth district	21,313,609·87
Ninth district	5,709,005·35
GRAND TOTALS.	
Collections in three months of 1862	$1,011,765·99
Collections of 1863	7,912,195·35
Collections of 1864	18,340,773·22
Collections of 1865	37,158,411·58
Collections of 1866	35,706,587·72
Total collections since 1862	$100,129,643·86

The Prizes.

The distribution of the prizes of the Union Home for Soldiers' Orphans, at New York, was continued on Saturday. On that day Mr. J. F. McLoughlin received his $10,000 in greenbacks, and Eliza Dougherty $2500. The New York *Evening Post* says:—

"Mr. McLoughlin worked as a saddler at Watervliet Arsenal for forty years, but left on account of a stroke of paralysis. He has recently lived in this city, and was until to-day a poor man. He is over sixty years old. When he received his prize, he inquired after expressing his thanks, "What the Government tax on him would be?" He was apparently quite willing, if not anxious, to meet the demand. Eliza Dougherty has been a house servant for about twenty years. Her age is now about fifty years."

The Proposed Scull Race for the Championship—The Preliminaries Arranged.

It is understood that Mr. Hamill has accepted the challenge of Mr. Walter Brown, of Portland, to row a five mile race for the championship of America and a purse of two thousand dollars. The race will take place at this city in May next, Brown to be allowed three hundred dollars for expenses. The preliminaries were arranged for Mr. Hamill by Mr. Charles M. Colvin, of the New York *Clipper*, and one-fourth of the amount of the stake was forwarded to the editor of that paper yesterday. The race will probably be one of the most interesting ever given in this country, and as it will attract a large number of strangers to our city, our business men should bear a portion of the burden, and at least pay Mr. Brown's traveling expenses.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

Death of the Inventor of Oil-Color Printing.

The English papers announce the death of Mr. George Baxter, the inventor and patentee of oil-color printing. He received the gold medal of Austria for his "First Parliament of Queen Victoria" and the "Coronation." His best original production is the miniature drawing of the Baptism of the Prince of Wales, which was in the miniature department of the London World's Fair. The late King of Prussia was in treaty for the purchase of it at the time of his death.

Lottery Enterprises.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC—A WORD IN SEASON.

All persons who may buy tickets in the various gift enterprises or lotteries now advertised to take place in this city, in a short time are likely to lose their money, on account of the fact that the authorities are taking steps to stop these enterprises; and as they are clearly in violation of the law, the officers will no doubt be successful. If the lotteries are stopped, of course persons who have bought tickets will never be able to recover their investments.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

—L. M. Belknap, of Louisville, donated 1000 loaves of bread to the poor of that city on Wednesday.

EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Diplomatic Circular of the Porte on the Case of Last Resort with Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14.—Subjoined is the text of the circular despatch forwarded on the 26th of December by the Turkish Government to its representatives at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg, in which complaint is made of the recent policy pursued by Greece:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 26.—SIR:—You have already learnt from my former despatches the pacification of the Island of Crete, and the concentration of the remaining insurgents solely at the two points of Selinos and Kissamos. I hope to be able to announce to you by telegraph their complete subjugation before the arrival of this despatch. It is notorious, sir, that the insurrection might have been suppressed far sooner, and perhaps without bloodshed, if Hellenic agitators entering from abroad had not influenced the inhabitants of the island by criminal intrigues and menacing threats, which have only contributed to prolong the revolt and increase the number of the unfortunate victims. When the Hellenes became convinced of the non-success of their guilty plans with regard to Crete, they began openly to disturb the tranquility in Epirus and Thessaly. Throwing aside all disguise, they come to organize bands of robbers who cross the frontiers under the protection of the military forces of the Greek Government assembled at Lamia and Cawawsare, murder those of our Christian subjects who fall into their hands while offering resistance, and plunder their property. Large preparations have been made by sea and on land with the intention of more energetic proceedings in the spring. We find ourselves, therefore, at present, not face to face with an insurrection at home, but in the presence of a Government which endeavors and makes manifest preparations to revolutionize our territory. I am happy to be able to state that, notwithstanding the most violent intrigues of Greece, the greatest quiet prevails throughout the empire. In view of the events now becoming developed, therefore, we feel thoroughly convinced that friendly powers will admit that the manifestly hostile conduct of the Greek Government, both with regard to Crete and to the general tranquility in the other provinces of the realm, is without parallel between two States living at peace. They will at the same time admit that the Sublime Porte, solely inspired by the wish of preserving peace, has given proofs of unexampled self-denial. But there are limits which cannot and must not be overstepped, and it can hardly longer remain a matter of indifference to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan that a considerable portion of his subjects, who desire to live quietly and enjoy the protection guaranteed to them, should fall sacrifices to the passions and destructive schemes of Greek adventurers, and that the tranquility of his empire should be disturbed and endangered. If, therefore, the Greek Government, setting aside the obligations imposed upon it by treaties, should persevere in the course it has hitherto pursued, the Imperial Government will find itself compelled to adopt measures required by the duty of providing for its own security, leaving at the same time to the Greeks the full responsibility for all the consequences such measures might entail. We are of opinion, sir, that the three protecting powers of Greece, who so sincerely uphold peace and tranquility in the East, and in like manner wish to see the treaties held inviolate which guarantee the integrity of the realm, will alone be able to avert this possibility by bringing back, through collective and effectual action, the Greek Government to the path of loyalty and international duties, and by categorically declaring that they disapprove her present conduct. I repeat, sir, that we look upon such action as the only means to induce the Cabinet of Athens to change its aggressive attitude, to bring the Greek revolutionary party to reason, and finally to avert a breach between the two Governments, after the Sublime Porte has already vainly exhausted all its efforts to prevent matters from coming to extremity. I request you, sir, to represent this position of affairs so the Government to which you have the honor to be accredited, and urgently to beg it to address energetic counsels in the above-mentioned sense to the Cabinet of Athens. You will at the same time, add that in case this step should unfortunately remain without the desired result, and Greece should continue not to fulfil the duties imposed upon her by treaties, the Government of his Majesty the Sultan will then, although with regret, find itself compelled to make such arrangements as may be demanded by the interests of self-preservation. You are empowered to read this despatch to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Government to which you are accredited, and should he so desire, to leave with him a copy of the same.

Receive, etc., AALI.

ROME.

French Liberal Opinion on the Intolerant Course of the Pope.

From L'Opinion Nationale, January 16.

Quos vult perdere. Our readers know the rest. Yesterday we announced that the Government of the Cardinals have prohibited the celebration of Presbyterian worship, tolerated at Rome for the last six years. To-day we are informed that the Anglican Church has also been proscribed.

The Ministers of the United States was informed that the religious services held at the residence of the Legation, protected by the flag of the Union, must be suspended. We can with difficulty believe an act which would constitute a breach of the law of nations. Should the news be confirmed, we hope that the American Minister will refuse to submit to the injunction. We doubt that the Monsignori (Cardinals) are prepared to use force: and, at all events, the representative of the great republic can demand his passport.

ITALY.

The Suppression of Monasteries.

The Naples correspondent of the *Debats* writes under date of January 7:—

"An event of great importance has occurred here, as well as throughout Italy; all the monks have left their monasteries. If there be any exceptions, it is only in a few petty communes where the municipal authorities have succeeded in obtaining the convent property in order to keep the monks with them, for they are not unpopular in our provinces.

"Their legal suppression, however, has not caused them to disappear; far from it. Being deprived of their cloisters, they are to be seen more frequently in the streets, and at all hours of the day. People here are struck with the resignation, one might say indifference, with which they have accepted their fate. 'It is the will of God,' they say; but it might be said generally that His will does not appear to them to be very severe.

One very significant circumstance is observed; it is the vigorous manner in which the law against the monastic orders has been enforced—orders which have always been looked upon as the armies of the Church—has not in the least impaired the cordial understanding which continues between the Government and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples. So friendly is this understanding that the extreme members of the party do not appear much edified by the attitude of the Prelate; they go so far as to charge him with having been gained over by the Revolution."

—Mr. Treppe, of Texas, in view of the great expense which the Indians are to the Government, suggests that the whole race, as an economical measure, be boarded at first-class hotels.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 4.

Doings of the Congressional Committees.

The Senate Finance Committee will meet to-morrow to consider Secretary McCulloch's bill.

The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report against the charter for the new railroad between Washington and New York.

The Ways and Means Committee will report on the whisky tax this morning. They probably will not recommend a reduction.

The Ice Blockade and Surratt.

The Navy Department this morning set two powerful steam tugs at work to endeavor to break the ice, and open the navigation of the Potomac, to enable the steamer Swatara to come directly up the river with Surratt.

It is probable that the Swatara will be used as a prison ship for Surratt until the time of his trial, as the District jail is very insecure, and the military prisons here have been done away.

The Test Oath Case.

The District Supreme Court will reserve its decision on the Test Oath case for a week or two. It is understood that Judges Olin and Wylie favor sustaining the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Chief Justice Cartter and Judge Fisher take opposite ground.

Sales of Gold.

Judge Kelley has just introduced a bill that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold in future.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 4.—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, from New Orleans, on the 28th, for New York, with the Nineteenth Regiment of Colored Troops, *en route* for Baltimore, where they are to be discharged. The schooner Bucephalus, from Providence for Baltimore, arrived in Norfolk for repairs, having been damaged by the ice in Chesapeake Bay.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The following is the condition of the Banks of this city, showing an increase:—

Loans	$2,100,000
Specie	400,000
Circulation	125,000
Deposits	3,550,000
Legal-tenders	1,400,000

Arrival of the Caledonia.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow on the 18th ult., has arrived at this port. Her news has been anticipated.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.—Judgments were given in the following cases:—

Skilten vs. Mason. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

Snyder vs. Carney. Judgment of Common Pleas reversed, and judgment of the Alderman affirmed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

Rich vs. Keyser. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

Boyd vs. Negley. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

The following cases were argued:—

Dorn vs. Turnpenny, Clark vs. Dorter, Fitlow vs. Fitlow; submitted on paper books, Duff vs. Fitzwater.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—This was the first day of the February term, and consequently a great part of the time was taken up in forming the grand and petit juries. William W. Graham, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Inquest. One gentleman summoned to serve on this jury was excused on the ground of ignorance of the English language. In the instruction of the Court to the Grand Inquest, his Honor Judge Ludlow said:—

The unusually great press of business upon this Court would not warrant the taking up of the time of the jury in a long address. The oath just administered to the foreman and his brother jurymen was of a peculiar nature. It enjoined upon them the strictest secrecy as to their proceedings. In fact, it is a misdemeanor for any member of the Grand Jury to divulge to any one, except the foreman and other members, anything that transpires in their room. In the office they assumed, and the responsibilities they would have to bear, they were placed apart from other men of the community. They would have to act with the greatest impartiality, judgment, and coolness.

Their duty was to ward off from the citizen all unjust charges, and to present to the Court all bills which are sustained by prima facie evidence of the truth of the charges contained in them. They were to throw off all personal feelings and prejudices; to be actuated by no opinion—social, political, or religious; to determine causes by the law and the evidence, and by these alone. An impure, wrong act deliberately done by the Grand Jury room would corrupt justice at its fountain head.

A most fearful, determined struggle between right and wrong, virtue and vice, law and order, is now going on in this country, and unless the torrent of crime is instantly checked, it will soon—very soon—sweep away from the land all we consider good. For the first time in the history of the Eastern Penitentiary, every cell is crowded: and the saddest fact of all is that over *two-thirds* of the inmates are *under twenty-five years of age.*

Young men with their future entirely blasted almost before attaining the age of manhood! I attribute this, though I may mistake, to a want of proper training of our young men, and to the destruction of the apprentice system. It is true that the demoralizing effect of war always follows its close; but this state of affairs was seen before the opening of the late war. Now a young man or woman, scarcely out of the age of infancy, considers himself or herself the master of his or her actions. Neither parental discipline, nor the firm hand of a master, restrain them.

As soon as their day's work is over they are thrown *en masse* upon society; they resort to low dens of gambling and prostitution, become the companions of thieves and prostitutes, have no self-respect, and so hasten to their inevitable destruction. A movement has been made in the right direction, namely, the erection of a House of Correction, an intermediate place between the almshouse and the prison, a home for vagrants, where they may receive a beneficial raising and education, and from which they may be restored to society.

At present it is proper that our attention should be particularly directed to the three hundred prison cases found upon the calendar. The Inspectors of the County Prison and their agents do all they can to relieve the prison by discharging those persons confined upon trivial charges, such as vagrancy, etc. Frequently innocent citizens are imprisoned upon false charges, and it is our duty to relieve such persons who are too poor to enter bail.

After a few remarks as to their duties, etc., the Court dismissed the jurors to their room.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Aaron & Co. vs. Marcus Koeningheim, executor of Moritz Lewison, deceased. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $1088·42.

John Kennedy vs. Gustavus G. Logan. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $1408·88.

James Gebhart vs. Hannah's Gap Oil Company. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $300.

William Kelley vs. Charles Sewer. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $287·19.

Edwin Greble vs. Henry K. Bewrith. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Plan of Readjustment.

Suffrage for Negroes who Can Read and Write.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 4.

The Iron-Clad Builders' Extra Compensation.

The House Claims Committee this morning decided to report adversely upon the bill allowing certain builders of iron-clads twenty per cent. additional compensation

Judge Kelley's Gold Bill.

The bill concerning gold sales, introduced by Judge Kelley, goes to the Ways and Means Committee. The temper of the House is in favor of its passage, but it will not pass the Senate, as that body has shown its disposition to confide the power to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be exercised at his discretion.

Contraction of the Currency.

Several ineffectual attempts were made during the morning hour to-day in the House to get through resolutions, under the previous question, to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report against the contraction of the currency.

Reconstruction.

The Southern Governors, Orr, Sharkey, and others, have left for their homes, to carry out the plan of operations agreed upon in their conferences with the President.

Governor Orr telegraphed to the South Carolina Legislature to remain in session, and Governor Sharkey telegraphed the same to the Mississippi Legislature. A similar despatch was also sent to the North Carolina Legislature.

The plan is for the different State Legislatures to endorse impartial suffrage, with a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the ability to read and write. This being done, the President will recommend it in his next message to Congress to take the place of the Constitutional amendment.

It is supposed that this movement will divide the Republican ranks, and have a good chance of success, as being more palatable to the South than the Constitutional amendment.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Chandler presented the protest of the citizens of Michigan against the issue of American registers to Canadian built vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the House Bill to authorize the construction of a military and postal route from Washington to New York, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The committee was discharged.

The Chair laid before the Senate the certificate of election of Timothy O. Howe as Senator from Wisconsin from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873, which was read three times and ordered to be filed.

The House amendment to the joint resolution for the payment of the Kentucky militia called into the Government service was concurred in, and the resolution goes to the President.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate copies of the orders of Generals Burnside and Schofield organizing a commission of loyal Tennesseeans for army stores.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to pay the Senator from Tennessee a compensation, to be computed from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) thought the Senators from Tennessee entitled to a compensation from the date of the admission of Tennessee, and not before.

To pay them from the commencement of the Congress would be to admit that the State of Tennessee was entitled to representation all along. If this principle were applied to Tennessee, it would apply to South Carolina, and when Senators from that State were admitted, as they sooner or later must be, they would claim compensation from the date of their election, and must receive it.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) moved to postpone further consideration of the resolution until to-morrow.

The yeas and nays were demanded, but were afterwards withdrawn, and the motion was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of a bill to regulate the time and place of holding the United States District Court in the State of Maine.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) presented the resolution of the Tennessee Legislature, asking that the State of Tennessee be admitted to the benefits of an act of Congress donating public lands to the several States for the purpose of establishing Agricultural Colleges. Read and ordered to printed.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States:—

Whereas, The pretended State Governments of the late so called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress, and, therefore, are of no constitutional validity; and

Whereas, They are in the hands and under the control of the unrepentant leaders of the Rebellion, and afford no adequate protection for the life or property, but countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime; and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the said so-called States, until loyal and republican State Governments can be legally formed. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that each of the said so-called States shall constitute a Military District, to be subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the General of the army district, under the authority of the President, to assign to the command of each of the said districts an officer of the regular army, not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to furnish such officer with a military force sufficient to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all peaceable and law-abiding persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end, he may allow the legal tribunals to take the jurisdiction of, and to try offenders, or when in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the Constitution and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of the said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State Governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That Courts and judicial officers of the United States may issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, only when such commissioned officer on duty in the district where the petition originates shall indorse on said petition a statement certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful, and further, that he believes that the endorsed petition is made in good faith, and that justice may be done, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime; and all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, that no sentence of any military tribunal affecting the liberty or life of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the proper district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order, to call on the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Brandagee (Conn.), declaratory of the law of longevity rations to officers of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Hunter (N. Y.), to facilitate the establishment of a naval and marine coal depot on the eastern shore of New Jersey. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Welker (Ohio) to amend the act to incorporate the National Theological Institute, and to define and extend the powers of the same. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Kelley (Pa.), to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from selling gold. To the Committee on Banking and Currency. It makes it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any gold now in, or which may hereafter come into the Treasury, and repeals all laws inconsistent therewith.

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

United States Officers Feted.

PARIS, February 3.—A grand fete was given to the officers of the United States steamer Colorado at Villa Franca yesterday. Friendly speeches were made, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

VIENNA, February 3.—Radical changes are impending in the Austrian Ministry.

Fred. Carl.

BERLIN, February 3.—Fred. Carl is a candidate for the new German Parliament.

Mail to Pekin.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 3.—A direct mail has been established between this city and Pekin, China. The time required is forty-eight days.

Explosion in Paraguay.

LONDON, February 3.—Advices have been received of a terrible explosion in Paraguay, South America, accompanied with a great loss of life.

Riot at Le Nord.

PARIS, February 3.—Serious labor riots have occurred in the department of Le Nord, near Lille. The troops were called upon to quell the disturbance, and in the discharge of their duty several of the rioters were killed.

Movements of Commodore McVickar.

PARIS, February 2—Evening.—Commodore McVickar, of the New York Yacht Club, sailed for New York on the outward-bound French steamer to-day.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 4—Noon.—Cotton opens heavy, and inactive. Sales to-day will not exceed 6000 bales. Notwithstanding this inactivity, Middling Uplands are unchanged at 14¾d.

LONDON, February 4—Noon.—Illinois Central Railroad advanced ¼; and is quoted at 81. Erie Railroad ⅝ higher, and quoted at 39¾. United States 5-20's slightly declined, the ruling figure at the opening was 72 13-16.

Consols for money unchanged at 90 9-16.

The Name of the Informer.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The *Commercial's* special despatch says the person who wrote the letter concerning Mr. Motley is named McCracken, a relative of Charles O'Conor, of New York.

The prospects of the passage of the Bankrupt bill are good. The Tariff bill can hardly pass the House. It is doubtful whether the present Congress will legislate on the currency.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Cotton quiet at 33c. Flour has advanced 5@10c.; 6500 barrels sold; State, $9·15@11·75; Ohio, $11@13·35; Western, $9·15@12·30; Southern, $11·25@16·50. Wheat steady. Corn firm, but quiet; other grains quiet. Beef quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs lower; sales at 9¼@9¾c. for Western; and 10½c. for City. Pork quiet; mess, $20·62½; old, $19·31; prime, $16·95@17. Lard dull at 11½@13½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 98¾; Reading, 105¾; Canton, 44½; Erie, 59¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 120½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Chicago, Fort Wayne, and Pittsburg, 99½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 73⅝; New York Central, 100½; Illinois Central Scrip, 114½; Cumberland preferred, 37; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Hudson River, 130; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾; do. 1863, 106; do. 1864, 106¾; do. 1865, 104¾; 10-40s, 100; 7-30s, 105; Sterling Exchange, 108¾ at sight, 109¼; Gold, 136⅝; Money at 7 per cent.

OBITUARY.

Pliny Merrick.

The death of this gentleman took place on Friday last, at his residence in Boston, from paralysis. The deceased was a native of Brookfield, Massachusetts, and was born on the 2d of August, 1794. He graduated in 1814 at Harvard College, in the same class with Prescott, the historian, and James Walker, and after leaving college studied law under Governor Lincoln, of Worcester.

He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and for the ensuing seven years practised his profession at the towns of Swanzey and Taunton. At the expiration of that time he removed to Worcester, where he soon obtained an enviable reputation for legal ability, and was county and district attorney and legal representative of Worcester in the General Court for many years. In 1843 Mr. Merrick became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he resigned in 1849, after holding it for six years to the general satisfaction of the public and the bar.

For two years afterwards he devoted his time to the practice of his profession, and in so doing became the senior counsel for the defense of Professor Webster, charged with the murder of Dr. Parkman. In 1851 Judge Merrick was again appointed to a judgeship of the Common Pleas, and this position he held until 1855, when he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed Mr. Caleb Cushing. In 1864 an attack of paralysis necessitated the resignation of his seat on the bench, since when he has lived in retirement.

As a politician, Judge Merrick was a strong Democrat, and was elected to both branches of the Legislature by his party several times. He was a man of fine intellect and large information, and was considered one of the ablest legal minds in the State. He was married in 1821 to Mary, daughter of Isaiah Thomas, and sister of B. F. Thomas. A few years ago his wife died, leaving no children.

James Smith.

The Glasgow *Herald*, of a recent date, announces the death of Mr. James Smith, of Jordan Hill, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased first became known to the public as the author of the "Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul," a work which created some notice on its appearance. In later years he earned a reputation among scientific men for his valuable contributions to geology, as well as for his varied scientific acquirements.

FROM MEXICO.

Movements of Juarez—His Advance on the Capital—Ortega, the Pretended President, Positively a Prisoner.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—A headquarters correspondent with Juarez, under date of Durango, 14th ult., says the Government leaves this morning for Zacatecas. It will advance towards the capital at the rate of fifteen leagues per day, halting three days at each State capital.

Four hundred troops remain at Durango. General Aranda marches out on the 16th with his forces.

General President Ortega is positively a prisoner.

Senor Mejia, bearer of despatches to Senor Romero, at Washington, remains at Galveston to attend to the shipment of a consignment of Whitworth rifles, and other munitions of war, which had arrived there. His despatches were brought here by Major Nash, Chief Commissary of the sub-division of the Rio Grande, and sent forward by mail to Washington.

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Papal Intolerance.

From the Tribune.

The closing of all the Protestant places of worship in the city of Rome, by order of the Papal Government, has lately elicited some comment. The fullest account of it which we have yet met with is given in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Prime, the well-known editor of the *Observer* of this city.

The Roman law strictly prohibits Protestant worship in the city of Rome. The only exception to this restriction is that the Ambassadors of foreign Governments may have divine service celebrated in their own houses. Under this protection, the Russian, the Prussian, the American, and other representatives of foreign Governments have had, for many years, chapels in their own houses.

The British Government has no diplomatic relations with Rome, but the British Protestants have for forty years past been tolerated in holding worship in a hayloft, finished off as a chapel, just outside the walls, by the Porto del Popolo. The practice, however, has been more tolerant than the law, and the Roman authorities have winked at or overlooked other religious assemblies of foreign residents. Thus there have been for six years two stations of Scotch Presbyterians, which have never been interfered with until, on December 29, the chaplains were served with the following most remarkable warning from the British Consulate:—

"BRITISH CONSULATE AT ROME, December 21, 1866.—Sir:—It is my official duty to inform you that Monsignore Randi, Governor of Rome, has just communicated to me that you are holding illegal religious meetings in your house, which, you must know, are prohibited by the Roman law, and that you have thus placed yourself *in the power of the* INQUISITION, both for arrest and imprisonment.

"But as the Monsignore permits me to give you this notice, I would seriously advise that you at once put an end to these innovations, and that you visit Monsignore Randi at Monte Citorio, and you assure him that you will never again repeat these illegal acts. I hope in this way you may possibly suspend your exile, which is now hanging over you. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOSEPH SEVERN, British Consul.

"To the Rev. James Lewis."

We are not surprised to learn that some countrymen of the author of this remarkable document suspected him of approving the purpose of the Government. All the representations made to the Papal authorities were fruitless, and on January 4 the Presbyterian stations were closed. Mr. Odo Russell in vain appealed to Cardinal Antonelli. His reference to the liberty granted to the Americans to have a place of worship drew forth the remark that "the Government would attend to that also."

Our despatches by the latest steamers are several days later than the letter of Dr. Prime, and they inform us that the Americans have really been attended to also. All the meetings for Protestant worship within the walls of the city of Rome, except those in the private houses of the foreign Ambassadors, are strictly forbidden. To the urgent representations of the foreign Ambassadors, the Roman Government has only, at length, so far yielded as to allow the Protestants to meet outside of the walls of the city. Thus the case remains for the present, and in this state it may remain, until the Roman people, aided by the sympathy of Italy and of all civilized nations, shall forever put an end to the Roman Inquisition and to the prohibition of Protestant worship in Rome.

The Probabilities and Prospects of the Impeachment Movement.

From the Herald.

North and South the public journals of all parties have entered into the discussion of the probabilities and prospects of the movement initiated in Congress looking to the impeachment and removal of President Johnson. In some quarters it is urged as a good and necessary thing; in some it is considered a mere game of bluff; here it is thought to be very uncertain as to the issue, and there it is set down as fizzling out. Some weak-kneed alarmists denounce it as nothing better than a Pandora's box, full of all sorts of evils and disasters, including a financial convulsion and another civil war; and others think Mr. Johnson will not be pushed to the wall. But all these speculations are mere guess-work, from the simple fact that the Judiciary Committee of the House, charged with the preliminary inquiry into this business, are properly pursuing their labors with closed doors. We presume that this committee will not be prepared to report till near the end of this session, some four weeks hence; but when they do report we expect an indictment of impeachment, and that the House will adopt it, and demand of the Senate a trial of Andrew Johnson for "high crimes and misdemeanors," requiring his removal from office.

This impeachment must be made to the Senate before the 4th of March or before the final adjournment of the present Congress on that day; for otherwise the whole business with the new Congress will have to be commenced again at the beginning. The present House absolutely expires on the 4th of March; but the Senate (one-third of its members only being elected with every new Congress) is a continuous body. This House, then, before the 4th of March must act upon the subject or its labors will fall to the ground; but the present Senate, having received the indictment from this House, may pass it over to the Senate of the new Congress. This, we conclude, will be the plan of operations. Next, in regard to the charges against Andrew Johnson, the principal, and a very serious one, will doubtless be the charge of a usurpation on his part of some of those high powers which belong exclusively to Congress. Another charge will very likely be that of infidelity to his oath of office, in failing to see the laws of Congress faithfully executed.

The specifications upon the charge of usurpation may be applied to his policy of reconstruction, without authority in law, and in defiance of the will of Congress, in each of the ten excluded States. Upon this charge the testimony of his Provisional Governors, etc., before the high court of the Senate will be conclusive. The Secretary of State, in this connection, if necessary, would also no doubt be impeached; but as he will be disposed of with the fall of his master, it will suffice to use him in the Senate as State's evidence touching the promulgation, under the President's authority, of certain proclamations, letters and despatches to said Southern Provisional Governors, Legislatures, etc., on reconstruction, including certain official papers, recognizing the Rebel States, in defiance of Congress, as duly reinstated in the general Government.

Upon these charges and specifications of usurpation and infidelity the issue will be as conclusive against Mr. Johnson as were the accusations against Charles the First and Louis the Sixteenth. But while these two unfortunate kings lost their heads, Mr. Johnson, like James the Second, expelled for similar offences of usurpation of the powers of Parliament, will only lose his place. In one respect he will be more fortunate even than James; for while he was compelled to end his days as an exile, eating the bread of charity in a foreign land, Mr. Johnson will be restored to his old home among the beautiful mountains of East Tennessee. There, in the cultivation of cabbages and philosophy, he may, like Buchanan, write the history of his decline and fall; or, like John Tyler, devote his leisure to the improvement of peaches and sweet potatoes. His only condemnation will be that of Othello to Cassio—"I love thee, Cassio, but never more be officer of mine."

All this, expressly ordained in the Constitution, will be perfectly fair, just, and proper, and the country will so accept it. There will be no panic, no civil war, and no fuss about it, except among the fussy politicians. As for Mr. Johnson's famous fourth of March and twenty-second of February excitements, and his September holiday frolic with Mr. Seward to Chicago, they will go as secondary misdemeanors. Weighed in the scale against the heavy charge of usurpation, they are mere feather and prunella. The Senate, we hope, will spare General Grant and Admiral Farragut in the matter of testifying to the funny doings of that Chicago escapade, as Mr. Seward can tell all that is necessary, and more, too, concerning it. With Mr. Johnson's removal General Grant will probably, by law, be at once promoted to his place, and, if a special election be ordered in the fall, will unquestionably be chosen by the people to fill up the interval to the 4th of March, 1869. Otherwise, under the existing law, the President of the Senate will be transferred to the White House, subject to the issue of a special Presidential election.

The programme is simple and easy, as provided in the Constitution; and when thus finally reduced to the sovereign authority of Congress, the Rebel States will have no alternative but to submit, as other States and peoples have done, through the last five or six thousand years, to the necessities of their situation, and to the issues of a conflict of their own choosing. Meantime the pending Constitutional Amendment will soon be duly ratified to make it part of the supreme law of the land; and then, whether the outside States have accepted or rejected it, they must obey it all the same. All the fuss that we hear of panic, blood, and thunder, as sure to come with Johnson's removal, is only that Chinese clamor of gongs and horrible dragons which never stand fire.

Reorganization of the Civil Service—Mr. Jenckes' Bill.

From the Times.

The only objection we have seen urged against Mr. Jenckes' bill for the reorganization of the civil service is predicated upon the alleged centralizing tendencies of the scheme. "We shall have more bureaus," it is said, "more commissioners, more consolidation of authority." No objection could be offered less justly applicable to the case. In all that pertains to the appointment of those who are known as "inferior officers," the present system is the *ne plus ultra* of centralization. Practically the whole appointing power is wielded by the Executive, who exercises it arbitrarily, without a pretense of responsibility, and with a habitual indifference to the requirements of the public service, or the qualifications for efficiency of the persons appointed.

There can be no greater centralization than this—none more demoralizing in its influence, or more likely to insure the prostitution of the Government patronage to party ends. Under the plan proposed, the appointing power will remain in the hands of the Executive, and to this extent, it may be argued, the evil of consolidated authority will continue. But the present temptation to an abuse of the authority will no longer exist. There will be no inducement to remove the army of subordinate officeholders because they are politically obnoxious, when their successors must be chosen from a class selected with exclusive reference to the qualifications of ability and character, regardless of party affinities. For all partisan purposes the appointing power will be destroyed. It will be restricted to vacancies arising legitimately, and will be confined within such narrow limits that the partisan use of patronage will cease.

And what new danger to free government can be traced in the creation of a Board of three Commissioners, charged with the duty of pronouncing judgment upon the relative capacity and fitness of those who may desire to enter the Government service? "More bureaus" is the cry. But the constant growth of the business of the Government, consequent upon the marvellous development of the country's greatness, demands more and more the sub-division of governmental labor. In the days of Jefferson, the heads of the Departments might have found time to constitute themselves a Board of Examiners, and in this character might have scrutinized the merits of applicants for office. The idea would now be preposterous.

And as the exigencies of the service have necessitated special commissions of inquiry concerning the revenue, so now they necessitate the formation of a Board to provide the means of reforming the *personnel* of the Departments. By what other agency would it be possible to conduct the examination proposed? If none else be possible without withdrawing the attention of the departmental heads from urgent and every day duties, it follows that we must either accept the means provided by Mr. Jenckes' bill, or abandon the scheme of competitive examinations and the selection of appointees from lists of properly qualified individuals. The alternative will not be entertained save by those who make the creation of a new Board a pretext for opposing the vast reform that lies beyond.

Except within defined limits, the new Board will be powerless. They will be able neither to dismiss nor to appoint. Their jurisdiction will extend no further than the arrangement of the subjects over which the examination for the various grades will range, and the issuing certificates to those who may prove themselves worthy of official employment. The task is not easy, nor the responsibility trifling. But certainly there is nothing in it that should frighten honest advocates of the decentralizing theory. Mr. Herbert Spencer would hardly object to a change intended to purge the Departments from partisanship, and secure the appointment of capable, trustworthy men to office.

The reform is not one that may be effected without hard labor, we are aware. Party virtue has not attained to the standard of sublime self-sacrifice which in ordinary circumstances would be implied by the passage of this measure. Ordinarily, moreover, it would be almost impossible for any party to legislate with a view to the wholesale purification of the civil service system, in a manner that would not incur an imputation of sinister motives. Whatever the purpose, it would be charged that the enactment of tests of fitness was simply an excuse for the removal of partisan adversaries. Now, however, the state of political and party affairs is peculiarly favorable to the consideration of the subject on its merits. Removals and appointments form one of the grounds of difference between the President and Congress. The authority of the Capitol finds itself at issue with the authority of the White House and the Departments on this very subject.

Here, then, is a method by which this particular difference may be overcome, not only without just cause of offense to either side, but with manifest advantage to the country. It cannot be alleged that there is an invasion of the President's authority—all that is proposed is the restraining of its exercise, in the interest of the public. On this basis, a combination of parties seems feasible, since neither is asked to make an immediate surrender of power or profit. The Republican majority, at any rate, owe this reform to the country, and should no longer delay its passage. With a single stroke, they may prevent the continuance of abuses and grievances of which they complain, divest Government employment of the discredit that attaches to it, and establish a system which will combine a large reduction of expenditure with a degree of efficiency at present unknown to any branch of the civil service.

Passage of the Tariff Bill.

From the World (Free Trade).

The bill of abominations which has just passed the Senate, is the same Tariff bill which passed the House the last session, so altered by multitudinous amendments as to make it, in many particulars, more unjust and oppressive than the original. We hope that the amendments may be concurred in, and that the bill, in its present hideous shape, may become a law. From the now ascertained views of the two Houses, we are certain to have a high and oppressive tariff anyhow, and the best thing to be hoped is that absurdity may so overleap itself as to hasten the inevitable, the overwhelming reaction.

Instead of a bill to increase the revenue, it ought to have been entitled a bill to blockade our own ports. We are practising upon ourselves, in times of peace, what we inflicted on the South as the stern appliance of war. The beauties and benefits of complete "protection to home industry" were enjoyed by the South to perfection, but it is not generally supposed to have enriched the Southern people. Its only effect was to produce universal distress. It carried up prices several hundred per cent. for the benefit of blockade-runners and the rickety manufactures it forced into a sickly existence. We know that it may be said that the crippling effects of the blockade were owing to the destitution of established manufactures, and that twenty years of protection previous to the war would have rendered the blockade harmless. But the real effect of that kind of protection would have been to stunt the growth of the South, so that instead of holding out four years, it could not have maintained the war four months.

If the South had possessed power to hem itself around with the voluntary blockade of a protective tariff for twenty years before the war, and had used that power, the effect would have been to divert a large portion of its capital and industry into manufactures. Instead of growing rich and powerful by the sale of cotton, its agriculture would have languished; for its deficient capital did not suffice for both pursuits, and, having to buy abroad, the South would have no motive to raise anything to sell. The greatest want of a new country, for its rapid development, is the use of capital; and this is generally furnished by older communities, not in the shape of money, but of goods sold on credit. The South, by purchasing its goods in this way instead of manufacturing them, was always in the use of large amounts of capital not its own, which enabled it, in the absence of immigration, and in spite of a bad labor system, to grow up to prodigious strength.

Had the South manufactured its own goods, it would have lacked this aid and stimulus, and its progress would have been feeble. All the surplus money it could save or borrow it devoted to the construction of railroads, and it was chiefly by the aid of these and a well-developed agriculture that the South was enabled to baffle so long the mightiest armies ever raised for purposes of invasion. If the South had built factories instead of railroads, it could not have resisted the North for a single campaign. The rapidity with which it could transfer troops on interior lines, to meet us at every threatened point, multiplied the Southern soldiers. The Southern armies could have been fed so long as they were, only in a country given up to agriculture.

When the catastrophe at last came, it was chiefly by want of food and the wearing out of the railroads. It is clear, then, that the free-trade policy of the South was wise, even as an element of military strength; and facts have demonstrated that the blockade, which gave that section four years of complete protection to "home industry," was something very different from a blessing. And yet our sage legislators at Washington are aiming to blockade our own ports, and distress our own people, by a method whose practical effect must be the same as a great cordon of blockading squadrons.

Protection is a well-sounding word, and we are willing to concede that the thing it properly signifies is the only legitimate object of government. Government owes protection, not to the manufacturers merely, but to every class of citizens and to every individual. It is sacredly bound to protect each and all against injustice and wrong, against the rapacity which would impoverish a part of the community by transferring their earnings or their property without compensation to others. But what in common parlance is called "protection" is a form of robbery. Who is it that asks for protection? Who are the men that fill the lobbies and besiege the committees of Congress to clamor for high duties? It is not the people; not anybody deputed by them to express their wishes; but the greedy manufacturers and their well-paid agents.

And what do these cormorants ask to be protected *against*? Is it against oppression by the community? Oh, no! Against injustice? Again no. Against taking away their property to give to others? Still the same no. What then? Why, *against low prices*—they want to be protected against low prices and against nothing else. But to whom are low prices an evil? To the rapacious manufacturers only. To all the rest of the community, low prices are an advantage and a blessing. The sole object of the species of robbery misnamed protection is to keep up or carry up prices—that is, to prevent all consumers from getting as many goods for the same money as they would if trade were left free.

The manufacturers being confessedly unable to make goods as cheaply as they can be imported, having confessedly gone into unprofitable branches of business, have the impudence to ask that other people shall be compelled make up their losses. And this legal robbery of some to reward the bad management of others is called *protection!* We should prefer to see the laborers of the country protected in their right to the free use of their wages, and against the unjust compulsion to pay more than goods are worth because a few rich owners of factories would suffer by low prices. The slavery which we have abolished took from the negroes all their earnings beyond a bare subsistence, and gave the surplus to their master; but the tariff transfers the system to the North, and takes the earnings of the white laborers to give to a few Republican magnates. Down with this odious aristocracy in legislation!

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1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
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RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwf5 No. 510 RACE Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 19 5 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
181 Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700
40,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	80,750
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantee)	20,750
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	0,000
115,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	126,900
$1,045,020 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280
	Cost, $1,050,552 05	
	Real Estate	36,000
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5 173 Estimated value	2,930
	Cash in Bank $41,102 36	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,54
		$1,407,821 36

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 1 8 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$11,467 52.
INCOME FOR 1866	$319,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 15

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $250 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND,
Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

A. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Benjamin A. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
R. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Supt Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaney, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. C. Francisous Gen. Agent Penna R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3636 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Bowarn, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr
A. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30 5

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $400,000
ASSETS $3,553,146 12

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1867,
Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842.

MORTGAGES.
On property valued at over $4,000,000 being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $31,620 84 in the neighboring counties, $4,001,724 21

REAL ESTATE.
Purchased at Sheriff's Sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and seventeenth streets.
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
Hotel and lot, S. E. corner Chesnut and Beach streets.
Five houses and lot, north side of George street, west of Ashton street.
Seven houses and lot, east side of Beach street, south of Chesnut street.
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Quervile avenue, Bristol.
Two houses and lots, north side of Filbert street, west of Eighth street.
A house and lot, west side of Bread street, south of Race street.
A house and lot south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street.
A house and lot, east side of Frankford road, south of Auburn street.
A lot of ground, south side of Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street.
Total, surveyed and valued at $109,954 28.
Cost $87,951 68

LOANS.
Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral security (valued at $162,676 50), $83,668 75

STOCKS.

$45,000	U. S. Bonds, 1881.
$40,000	U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.
$25,000	U. S. 5-20 Year Registered Bonds.
$3,700	Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable.
$9,600	Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861
8	8,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds.
$8 0	North Pennsylvania R. R. coupon scrip
429	shares Penna. Railroad Company.
91	" Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
200	" Bank of Kentucky.
17	" Northern Bank of Ky.
100	" Union Bank of Tennessee.
13	" Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
100	" Southwark Railroad Co.
24	" Union Canal Company.
16	" Continental Hotel Company
$650	U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
$215	Philadelphia City Warrants.
Total Market Value	$311,165 15
Cost	$273,023 00
Notes and Bills Receivable	3,821 84
Revenue Stamps	48 50
CASH on hand	$34 422 50
" in hands of Agents	8 340 90
Total Cash	42,763 40
	$2,493,001 38

REAL ESTATE.
Market Price $109,954 28
Cost, as above 87,951 68
$22,002 60

STOCKS.
Market Price $311,165 15
Cost, as above 273,023 00
$38,142 15

Total $2,553,149 13

LOSSES BY FIRE.
Losses Paid during the Year 1866, $113,187 32

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, PRESIDENT.
ATTEST—
JAMES W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY PRO TEM.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER,	GEORGE FALES,
TOBIAS WAGNER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D
GEORGE W. RICHARDS,	PETER McCALL,
ISAAC LEA	WM. A. BLANCHARD

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
1 29 wfm 6t GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 12 11 6m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500 000
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURNLER,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

ANOTHER DISCUSSION UPON THE DUMMY QUESTION.—The sole question having run its length the subject of running locomotives into the city is now the topic of the hour. While there are many persons who desire a continuance of the facilities now afforded for bringing freight from Norristown and intermediate stations into the centre of the city, there are others who own property on Ninth street, which they pronounce to be injured by the propinquity of a steam railroad track.

To hear testimony from all parties interested, the Railroad Committee of the Legislature, Mr Hood Chairman, held an adjourned meeting on Saturday last. At the opening of the session, Mr. Hood announced to those in attendance that no testimony in favor of the running of the cars was necessary; what the Committee wanted to know was the character of the objections to the privilege now enjoyed by the various railroad companies whose depots are within the built-up limits of the city.

The testimony taken was this:

Mr. James McGinley, sworn—I reside at 713 north Ninth street; have lived there between 22 and 23 years; I own the property I live in; I don't know its value; I could have sold it many a time, but people said they would not live in it if they could get it for nothing; I consider the running of the steam engine cars through Ninth street well calculated to depreciate property, and the running of the steam cars is dangerous; they sometimes kill their own switch-tenders; if they do this, then of course it must be dangerous to strangers; a man had his feet cut off two or three weeks since; my bell was rung at twelve o'clock at night, and then I was informed of the accident; there was blood on the street and pavement in front of my house; another accident happened, but I did not see it; the engines are run faster at night than in the day time; some trains run faster than others; I seldom see the trains running in the day time, because I leave home early in the morning to attend to my business at Cornelius & Baker's; I have seen the cars go out so fast from the depot that it would be dangerous for a person to attempt to jump on; the running of the trains shakes my house so that it awakens me from my sleep; the slower the trains run the louder they ring the bells; in summer time from sixty to seventy trains run each day; on Sundays three or four trains run; I kept a horse and carriage for seven years, during which time I found I could not drive to my house; I was compelled to drive into a cross street, and there await the arrival of my wife; it is not an uncommon thing to see four locomotives on the street at one time, on Sundays as well as on other days of the week; people are awakened from their slumbers early in the morning because of the blowing off of steam; I am not prepared to say where the depot ought to be erected; I think the steam engines running through the streets retard improvements; the smoke from the locomotives is a great nuisance; the houses in summer time are always filled with dust and cinders; in winter time the hot water runs from the engine house and freezes at the inlet, so that the street becomes covered with ice; if I can get a house like mine in any other street where locomotives do not run I would give a thousand dollars.

Cross-examined.—The accident I spoke of was not at a public crossing; I do not know that the man was tipsy and lying on the track; I no not know of my own knowledge of any fatal accident occurring in twenty-two years; have seen horses run away; the switch tender who was killed was an old man; did not know that he occasionally drank liquor; I don't know that the danger is any greater at Coates street than at Montgomery avenue; a different position of the depot might require different switches; I will sell my property for the same price I gave for it; the property was built after the railroad was located; property has not advanced in price as much on Ninth street as on Eighth street; people, of course, might be killed by horse cars as well as by steam trains; I am not aware that lots on Ninth street, taken up at $1 50 per foot, are now worth $10 per foot; had I put my money in the stock of the company, instead of real estate, I should have made more money.

Mr. Nathan Nathans, sworn—Live on Broad street, north of Cumberland; have lived in that section all my life; my present house I have occupied thirty years; I am a member of the bar. After explaining why he appeared before the committee he testified as follows: I have seen the railroad in operation from its commencement to the present time; my opinion is clearly and definitely that the interests of Philadelphia, the peace and happiness of its citizens, and their health and lives, demand that the depot of the company should be placed in a more rural section west and north of Broad street, because in so doing property on Ninth street would be enhanced in value, taxes would be increased, and the owners would be more able to pay them. He had seen trains cross Broad street at twenty miles per hour. Blowing of the steam-whistles frightens horses and affects the peace of my family on Sundays and at nights. His candid opinion is that the running of the steam cars is as great a nuisance as can be found in Philadelphia.

Cross-examined—A flagman is stationed at Broad street crossing; I own the property through which part of the railroad tracks pass; I built on Broad street; my opinion as to the speed of the cars is based upon sight—that is, looking at them; have seen accidents at Broad street from the blowing of whistles, such as horses running away, vehicles upsetting; once a woman was killed on the road; she was one of my tenants; she was killed not exactly at Broad street, but about a hundred yards below it; she was not killed at a public crossing; I think the woman had a right to cross the road anywhere; if I cross the road anywhere and get killed by the train the company should be indicted for murder; I do not think it would be trespass to cross the road at any other points than the public crossings.

Mr. Alexander Gamble, residing at No 710 north Ninth street, where he has lived for thirty-five years, testified that the trains run at the rate of eight or ten miles per hour; thought the road was detrimental to property located on either side of it; consider the running of the cars a nuisance, especially in case of sickness, because the houses are shaken; I live nearly opposite to the place where the man had his feet cut off; my son-in-law carried him from the track; my daughter said she heard a man groan before the train came along, nearly an hour before.

The question was asked of the witness whether his daughter, in narrating the circumstance at the time of the occurrence, had not said that the man was tipsy.

The answer was promptly given, "No, sir."

"Did'nt your son-in-law say so?"

"I think not."

"Well, he so testified befor the Coroner's jury, impanelled in the case."

"Then, sir, he swore to what was not the truth."

The witness, upon cross-examination, admitted that his trade is that of a builder, and that he could probably obtain a number of "jobs" at building in Ninth street if the railway track were removed, that he cannot get at present.

Sam Fite, 715 north Ninth street, sworn—Considered the road damaging to property, and that the depot ought to be removed; the running of the cars was dangerous; could not drive his horses there; with several others, he had purchased a lot on Ninth street for the purpose of establishing a coal yard, but the lot was relinquished and a lager beer saloon has been built thereon; he was not prepared to say where the depot ought to be erected; if he were a director he should advocate its location on Broad street, certainly above Columbia avenue, but this is simply a matter for the consideration of the company; he sometimes brought potatoes to the city, but he always had to stop his horses on Eighth street because they could not stand the locomotives; would rather have half a dozen grogshops near my property than the running of the steam cars.

Mr. Hood inquired whether there was anybody present to testify in regard to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, Baltimore road, or Reading road.

In response to this one man replied he was here in regard to the Reading road.

"Are you against the road?" asked Mr. Hood.

"Yes, sir."

"Are there any other witnesses who desire to testify in regard to the Germantown road?"

"There are," said the member of Select Council from the Twenty-second ward—Mr. W. F. Smith rising from a seat in the corner. "I am here, sir, for that purpose, and I think in a very few words, I can give to the Legislative Committee all the information they can possibly desire as to the damage inflicted upon private property by the running of steam cars down to Ninth and Green streets."

Mr. Hood replied that committee was convened simply to hear evidence against the steam railroad companies running their cars through the streets. After this is heard, then evidence for the other side may be received.

Mr. Smith said that he supposed the Committee was appointed to inquire into the effect of the running of steam cars, and this being the case, he came here this afternoon to give his evidence as a citizen who felt a common interest with his fellow citizens on this subject. He desired to give as much light on it as he could, so that the Committee might act intelligently.

Mr. Hood referred the question to his colleagues, and they expressed a desire so hear Mr. Smith.

William F. Smith, sworn—I reside at Germantown, in the Twenty-second ward; have resided there since the year 1853; have lived in Philadelphia for forty-two years; I have travelled over the steam railroad thirteen years, and so far as the running of the steam cars is concerned it is not at all objectionable; my objection is this: the character of the houses on Ninth street twenty-five or thirty years since was such that the improvements to be made could not keep pace, in point of beauty or value, with those on Eighth street; I do not think there have been many houses erected on Ninth street; there were only about two squares of houses there twenty-five years ago; there were no houses on Eighth street at that time; the house No 651 north Ninth street has eleven feet front; the first story is occupied as a segar store; it is located opposite Melon street, where the switches of the road are located; I stopped at this house to-day to see a gentleman, and, in the course of conversation, was informed that the dwelling and store, though only eleven feet front, used to rent at the rate of $14 per month; it now brings $25 per month; the same kind of a house and store on Eighth or Tenth street would not bring such a rent as this; my impression is that, if the depot were removed from Ninth and Green streets to Columbia avenue, it would be at a great sacrifice of time and money to the large class of persons who patronize the road; at the present time the Union line of passenger horse cars and the cars of one or two other roads facilitate travel to the present depot; it requires a shorter time to reach Germantown by the steam cars than by the horse cars; besides this, the steam trains sometimes bring in at one time three to four hundred passengers; the horse cars could not furnish sufficient facilities for such an amount of travel; the public would be greatly inconvenienced by such an arrangement; the depreciation of property in the Twenty-second ward would be enormous and ruinous; about three fourths of the lady passengers get into the horse cars, but nearly all the male passengers walk from the depot at Ninth and Green streets to their places of business; perhaps twenty per cent. of the gentlemen use the horse cars running from the depot.

By Mr Hood—Do you own stock in the steam railroad company?

A. No, sir; nor do I own stock in any railroad company.

Q. Suppose the running of the cars on Sunday was stopped, how much do you think that would depreciate property?

A. I do not think it would depreciate property in the least; I am opposed to the cars running on Sunday; my impression is that if you remove the road that will not necessarily remove the coal-yards, for the coal cars and stone cars will have to come down even by horse-power.

Q. Can you tell why Ninth street has never been opened north?

A. Very difficult. I suppose the same reason may be assigned as that in reference to Columbia avenue, which is not yet opened between Fifth and Sixth streets.

The investigation here closed. Several petitions, numerously signed by the owners, residents, and business men on Ninth street, in favor of the steam cars running, as conducing to business, &c., were presented to the committee.

Mr. Hood, in adjourning, said the next meeting would be held on Wednesday evening at Harrisburg.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.—There is some appearance of a breaking-up of the ice embargo and a partial resumption of down river navigation. Saturday ushered itself in wet, dreary and dismal, indulging herself in a pyrotechnic display of lightning about nine o'clock at night, which she followed up with a heavy shower of rain. The exhibition indicated an unusual degree of caloric and a radical change in the weather, accompanied, as it was, by changes in the wind, which veered from north and north-west, boxing the compass to northeast, where it remained at 7 A. M., but changed at eleven to southwest by south, at which hour we made our first visit to the river front.

The tide was on the increase, high water occurring at 1·28 P. M. From Shackamaxon street, Kensington, the extreme line of trans river navigation, by the Kensington and Cooper's Point Ferries towards the lower line of travel, South street and Kaighn's Point, the stream was filled up with the broken fragments "crushed up" by the steamers. From Kensington, upwards, the sheet of ice was solid. The Philadelphia and West Jersey kept the debris in motion from Market on this side to Market street on the other shore, via the canal. Opposite us, near the lower point of Smith's Island, the City Ice Boat was engaged in coaling and getting up steam for another attempt on the ice below.

At half-past one she had succeeded in reaching a point mid-channel, off Greenwich, battling her way against the advancing tide, as well as the *abattis* towards the Horseshoe, where seems to lie all the present difficulty. A brief glance at the topography of the river explains the case. Greenwich and Gloucester Points clasp the stream at its very narrowest point.

Below Gloucester stretches the Timber creek and Howell's cove fishing flats, down as far as Red Bank. *Vis-a-vis* with the latter lies League Island, with, as its upper terminus, the "Broad Marsh," which juts out into a kind of horseshoe-shaped promontory, on which the ascending and descending ice is lodged and retained, and where the second engineer of the Juniata informed us the ice was from ten to twelve feet in depth. We have seen it ourselves in our skiff, in a somewhat similar season, fifteen to twenty feet in "hummocks" on shore.

The Tonawanda only reached her wharf by the aid of a hawser attached to the Ice Boat. The others remained behind, utterly incapable to make headway in the channel opened by the vessel, the floating fragments so clogging their wheels as to stop their engines. It is a pitiful sight to see so many noble boats lying along our wharves, which ought to be on their ocean way.

In the meantime the Atlantic has moved from her winter quarters near Richmond, but some difficulty seems to have occurred between the Messrs. Flanagan, her owners, and the committee of Councils having the $5000 appropriation in charge, for there she lay yesterday afternoon, and is likely to lie, while the City Ice Boat pursued her solitary way alone.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF I. O. OF O. F. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A special session of the Grand Lodge was held on Saturday evening, at the Hall, North Sixth street, Grand Master Flug presiding. Forty-three new members were admitted, and two charters for new Lodges were granted—one to work in the German language, to be located at Third and Brown streets, the other to work in the English language, and to be located in West Philadelphia.

A proclamation of the R. W. G. Sire of the Grand Lodge U. S., directing that the 26th day of April, 1867, be observed by the members of the Order throughout the general jurisdiction as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, was read and referred to a committee, which reported resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after which the Grand Lodge closed its session.

ANOTHER HONORED CITIZEN DECEASED.—One of the pioneers of the grain trade in Philadelphia, a gentleman who helped found the Corn Exchange, died on Saturday afternoon, at his residence, No. 2301 Green street. We refer to Mr. Wm. M. Godwin, who, stricken with paralysis, the result of injuries received on Wednesday last, peacefully and like a Christian, as he was, exhaled his last breath. He was originally of the firm of Brown and Godwin, a firm that by enlightened and systematic exertions brought millions of bushels of cereals to the market of Philadelphia that otherwise would have sought another place.

Mr. Godwin was a natural mathematician. He was literally the lightning calculator of the post-office department of this city, having held the position of chief accountant for several years past. He was sixty-three years old. His death was unexpected, and is lamented by a large circle of friends.

A NEW ENGINE.—On Saturday a new steam fire engine, built for the Washington Fire Company of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was tried at the large plug, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, in the presence of a large number of firemen. Steam was generated in seven minutes; in ten minutes the gauge indicated a pressure of fifty pounds. The stream of water was thrown through a 1½ inch nozzle 225 feet. Two streams were then thrown through a 1¼ inch nozzle a distance of 245 feet each. The engine is built upon a new plan.

THE FINAL MEETING.—The closing exercises of the Union, Meetings, held during the past ten years in American Mechanics' Hall, took place yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of persons. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. G. Miller, of York, Pennsylvania, who was assisted by the Rev. William T. Eva, pastor of the Kensington Presbyterian Church. The Union Singing Society formed the choir, and during the afternoon sang several anthems with good effect.

DOINGS AT THE HAY MARKET.—The supply of hay and straw at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, in North Seventh street, was quite limited during last week. 450 loads of hay and 100 of straw were weighed and sold. The prices advanced a figure. Best quality timothy hay sold at $2@2·10 per 100 lbs.; mixed and inferior at $1·75@1·80. Straw sold at $1·35 @1·40.

ELECTION BY FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY.—The Friendship Fire Company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—Lewis E. Rush, President; Thomas Miller, Vice-President; Moses Eckstein, Treasurer; William M. Rush, Secretary; John A. Smith, Assistant Secretary; Thomas S. Brooke, Financial Secretary. Trustees, Lewis S. Rush, William Condon, and James R. Taylor.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a portion of the house No. 701 South Sixteenth street. The alarm of fire about 12 o'clock was caused by the burning of some clothing at No. 841 Marriott street, occasioned by children playing with matches.

FIRE.—Between two and three o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the patent roofing establishment of Francis Martin, located at the corner of York and Belgrade streets, Nineteenth ward, and before the flames were extinguished the building and contents were damaged to the extent of $500.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RICHINGS'
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress
W. G. DETRICH.....Conductor
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES,
after a most successful tour through the principal cities of the Union
OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, February 4,
First time in English in this city of Flotow's Opera,
MARTHA.
Introducing in the casts Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Peaks and Miss C. Richings, and Mrs. E. Seguin (late Zelda Harrison)
Orchestra furnished by the
GERMANIA ASSOCIATION.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony.....$1·00
Family Circle..... 50
Amphitheatre..... 25
Proscenium Private Boxes.....10·00
Balcony Private Boxes.....5·00
Seats secured, without extra charge, at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music. [2 1 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MONDAY EVENING, February 4,
FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY
of the new Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE SHAMROCK;
OR, THE FLOWER OF ERIN.
Produced with new and beautiful Scenery by R. S. Smith, appropriate Music, etc.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PAT MALLOY,
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as MAGGIE MAGUIRE
To conclude with the Capital Farce of
THE WINDMILL.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commences at 7½.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 4,
EXTRA COMEDY NIGHT,
THREE SPLENDID PIECES.
J. B. ROBERTS as DUKE ARANZA,
In Tobias' celebrated Comedy of
THE HONEY MOON;
OR, HOW TO RULE A WIFE.
Webster's splendid Comedy, in three acts, of
GIRALDA;
OR, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
and the Laughable Comedietta of
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.
TUESDAY—Benefit of CHARLES WALCOT, Jr.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
HOUSES CROWDED WITH JACK AND GILL.
THIRD WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT,
JACK AND GILL,
Mr. G. L. FOX as the Clown.
Supported by C. R. FOX, Madlle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE.
Mrs. E. D. Wallack in Farce of
THE WAGER.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. G. L. FOX.
G. L. FOX in a speaking part, with
JACK AND GILL.
SATURDAY, JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY
Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,
No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
W. C. DESMOND,
1 5 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 1 23 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29t UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Pails Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SILVER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu]

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.
CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE	
NEURALGIA	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
Quarts in bottle.....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10·00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 25 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York
Dr HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists 6 27 smw5

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1 Sole agents
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents
DYOTT & CO.
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.
January 30, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 12t Depot Quartermaster.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $100
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small Iron Boxes or Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (enter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE 418 VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 3lmwhp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street
CAUTION.—Beware of the imitation Books and Paste board Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is sealed and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. [14 1mwf3m rp

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29 1866
A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ,
1 8 th10t Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.
In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866 Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.
The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and be more:—
CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
12,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1000 reams superfine map paper sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).
3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Foolscap, 13x16; or 14x17 inches.
2400 reams Double Cap, 16x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20 inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
200 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.
Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.
Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to as a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.
All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.
The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.
Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.
Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.
Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.
Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.
The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.
A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.
The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.
Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further particulars, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31th stu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

NAVY SUPPLIES
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12, 1867,
Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at the Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—
New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.
All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.
For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.
Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be ch

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1867.

Protestant Worship and the Inquisition.

THE action of the Congress of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with the Pontifical States, because of the prohibition of the Papal authorities against Protestant worship in Rome, is one which will receive the hearty indorsement of all citizens, without respect to religious creed. While the fact that the American chapel had been officially forbidden is well known to our readers, the circumstances of the case are unfamiliar. A letter from the Rev. Dr. Prime, of New York, and the accounts given in a few foreign journals, enable us to give a pretty correct idea of the reason, or at least the mode of operation, of the authorities. It would seem that the laws of the Holy See, established when the Pontiff ruled above all kings, when the Inquisition was a tribunal from which none could escape, and from which there was no appeal, forbid all worship in Rome except the Catholic ritual service.

Founded in an age when personal rights were unrecognized, when, by invoking the name of a God of peace, the bloodiest murders were made holy, when religious differences were offenses ot state, and freedom of thought a heresy not to be tolerated, these laws have naturally fallen into disuse, and until the present year were "rotting away with rust in antique shades." It is reserved for the time when the temporal power of Rome was tottering, and when the enlightened freedom of the age cannot stand the least check on individual liberty, when day by day we are growing more tolerant, and fanaticism is of the dead past—it is reserved for this moment for the Holy Father to strike a blow which would not have been tolerated by Prussia in the eighteenth century, and will certainly not be mildly assented to by America in the nineteenth. The facts of the case appear to be few.

Over two centuries ago the British Government recalled her Ambassador from Rome, and since that time there has been no English embassy in the city. This virtual refusal to recognize the Roman States as a temporal power did not, however, deprive Englishmen of their rights; and for many years the English chapel, located just beyond the city walls, has continued to flourish, with its Presbyterian preacher. The other Protestant Governments gradually established chapels at their embassies, and the American chapel, covered by the American flag and protected by the Ambassador, has been winked at for nearly a century. The same is the case with the Russian and Prussian chapels. It would seem, however, that, while pretending not to notice the fact that worship was held, the Papal Government was really only prevented from stopping these services by the presence of foreign bayonets. The withdrawal of the last of the French troops has once more left that Government free, and, not profiting by the lessons of the past, Pius determines to play the Gregory, and has had the preliminary circulars sent to the various chapels, English, Prussian, Russian, and American. The one to the British-Scotch chapel is a sample:—

BRITISH CONSULATE AT ROME, December 21, 1866.—SIR:—It is my official duty to inform you that Monsignore Randi, Governor of Rome, has just communicated to me that you are holding illegal religious meetings in your house, which, you must know, are prohibited by the Roman law, and that you have thus placed yourself *in the power of the* INQUISITION, both for arrest and imprisonment.

But as the Monsignore permits me to give you this notice, I would seriously advise that you at once put an end to these innovations, and that you visit Monsignore Randi at Monte Citorio, and assure him that you will never again repeat these illegal acts. I hope in this way you may possibly suspend your exile, which is now hanging over you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH SEVERN, British Consul.
To Rev. JOSEPH LEWIS.

Our readers will doubtless be surprised at the information that there still exists such an institution as the Inquisition. Associated with the days of Philip of Spain and the Duke of Alva, of Lorenzo de Medici and the Sforza, of Henry the Fowler and Mary Tudor, it seems as though the centuries had rolled backwards, for it seems impossible that the free air of our age should be polluted with this foul record of murder, which is condemned alike by Protestant and Catholic historians. The same prohibition has been extended to the American chapel, and the flag can no longer secure to a citizen the right to worship his God as his conscience dictates. Under the circumstances, we are rejoiced at the action of our Congress. With a determination which does it credit, and which is but an exposition of the spirit of our institutions, the recall of the American Ambassador is ordered, and all diplomatic relations between the two countries dissolved. It is not impossible that Prussia and Russia will do likewise, and the Roman States be recognized only by the few powers which still retain the Roman religion as that of the State.

We cannot but believe that if such be the policy of Pius and Antonelli, the strength of the temporal Church will be seriously impaired, and the grand retrospect and prospect as painted by Macaulay cease to have even the semblance of probability: "She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the French had crossed the Rhine, while Grecian eloquence yet flourished at Antioch, and idols were yet worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on the broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

Suffrage in Tennessee.

A NASHVILLE telegram of the 2d instant states that a test vote has just been taken in the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature upon the question of extending the suffrage to the colored citizens of that State, which resulted in favor of that measure by 36 yeas to 25 nays. This measure, if fully carried out, will prove the final redemption of Tennessee. The white loyalists of that State are outnumbered by the disloyalists, and if the former persist in discarding the assistance of the blacks, the State will speedily pass into the hands of the Rebels, just as Maryland has done. The loyalists in Tennessee, when united, are an overwhelming majority of the people. We are glad to see that a common danger is forcing them to discard old prejudices and follies, and to take a stand upon the true Republican doctrine of equal rights to all. Had our Maryland friends been as wise in their day and generation, and listened to the voice of their great departed leader, the ever-to-be lamented Henry Winter Davis, they would not now have seen the power of their state usurped by the bloody and disloyal faction that disgraced their chief city at the outbreak of the Rebellion by shooting down loyal soldiers passing through its midst to the rescue of the nation's capital. In this great political struggle, as in the physical struggle that preceded it, the Southern loyalist, of whatever hue, must be allowed to take a part.

As General Sherman well expressed it in his memorable Atlanta letter of 1864:—

"If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose he has a right to stay in for all, *and when the fight is over the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot.*"

This is the true doctrine, and it is the only possible one upon which a loyal reconstruction can take place in the South. Hence, we hail the indicated action of Tennessee as the recognition by the white loyalists of the South of a *saving truth.*

Secession Persecution.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 1.—The case of the State of Georgia against John E. Hayes, editor and proprietor of the Savannah *Republican*, indicted for libelling Solomon Cohen, Congressman elect, was decided to-day by a verdict of guilty.

The Solicitor General, and Messrs. Harden and Levy were the counsel for the State, and the Hon. H. S. Fitch, United States District Attorney, and Messrs. Hartbridge, Chrisholm, and Stone, for the defense. The case excited great public attention from the political issue involved, the prominence of the parties, and the strong Republicanism of the accused. A verdict is considered as adversely affecting the rights of all Northern or Union men in this community.

—The case of Colonel Hayes is but a fair sample of how Union men are treated throughout the South. From the commencement of the publication of the *Republican*, he has been subjected to every species of insult and danger. His right to the property was contested by a Rebel, and the President decided in the Rebel's favor. Colonel Hayes had been at the North for some months attending to his private affairs, and on his return he was arrested on a criminal charge, tried by a Rebel jury, before a Rebel Judge, and probably will be incarcerated in a prison. When Union men for their loyalty are thus assaulted, can we permit the return of the Rebel States until the safety of our friends is guaranteed?

Selling Arms to the Indians.

BOTH General Grant and General Sherman disapprove in the strongest terms of the prevalent practice among Indian traders on the frontier of selling arms and ammunition to the Indians. It seems that at the present time the Indians are peculiarly anxious to purchase these articles, and are offering far more than their value in horses and furs. Commissioner Bogy has helped the thing on by informing the traders that they are at liberty to sell arms and ammunition to any Indians that are at peace with and receiving annuities from the United States.

The only remedy for this Indian business is to abolish the whole system as at present constructed. It is too hopelessly corrupt to be amended.

SERMONS.—An able and timely sermon on the subject of "Gambling," delivered yesterday, by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, will be found upon our sixth page. Mr. Talmage's reflections upon this subject, in the various forms it assumes and the different guises it wears, are worthy of very general attention. The spirit of gambling was never more rife than at the present time, and it is well that the Christian watchman should sound the alarm.

An interesting discourse upon "Religious Industry," delivered yesterday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. G. D. Boardman, will be found on our eighth page. It is well worthy of perusal.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—Some apprehension has been excited in Government circles by the diminished receipts of internal revenue for several weeks past. They are again increasing, however, last week's receipts amounting to nearly six millions of dollars. The total receipts during the present fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1866, are stated at $186 978,599.

THE Maryland Conservatives have backed down from their project of abolishing the present loyal city government of Baltimore. The law ordering a new election on the 6th instant, passed a few days since, has already been repealed.

—The Parisian correspondent of the *New York World* says:—

"A wicket has been established at the entrance of the Exposition grounds, where, on payment of one franc, visitors may have access to all parts of the building. An iron planing machine from the workshops of Messrs. Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, has given the Imperial Commission a power of trouble. As good luck would have it, the only machinery in France of sufficient force to lift this mass of iron out of the vessel upon which it was conveyed to Europe, chances to be at its point of debarkation, Havre; otherwise, I suppose it would be necessary to pack it back again. The railroad administration between Havre and Paris could not think of taking charge of its transportation without first making an inspection of their road, to see if their bridges would bear its weight; and, finally, after *parley-vousing* without end, it has been decided that at the cost of eight hundred dollars, there is a possibility of getting Mr. Sellers' engine to Paris. Three hundred dollars are asked for taking it from the boat up the banks of the Seine to its place in the Exposition. I have been told that the Imperial Commission, never having heard of anything so ponderous, are uneasy for fear the machine will break through the upper crust of *terra firma*, and come down upon the cooks and marmitons who are to occupy the subterranean galleries, and thus crush out one of the most important institutions of the Exposition—the kitchen."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINAL NOTICE.

The final hearing before the EXAMINER in the case of

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND,

Will take place at the WETHERILL HOUSE, in SANSOM Street, above Sixth,

ON TUESDAY, February 5,

At 4 o'clock. All who have not given in their testimony, and are opposed to the sale of the ground, should punctually attend. 2 2 2t4p

AN APPEAL FOR

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO

HELP THE POOR,

BY THE

Union Benevolent Association.

The inclemency of the winter is greater than for years past. Deep snows put a stop to all out-door labor. Many who sustain life in winter by gathering garbage, fuel, etc. from the streets have now no occupation but to freeze and starve. A poor woman was found in a cellar, with a babe at the breast, both frozen, and with difficulty resuscitated. Another sick woman, with two small children, and a young woman dying with consumption, were found in a garret without fire, and only kept from freezing by an old carpet which covered them. They had had no food for twenty-four hours. There are hundreds of such cases pleading for help all over the city.

The Union Benevolent Association prefers helping the poor to employment rather than distributing alms to them; but labor is now scarce, and this appeal is for MONEY—MONEY immediately. The Visitors are waiting to visit, but they have no means. Let this appeal come home to all who are enjoying the home comforts and the luxuries of life.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUPPLY BUT ONE-HALF THAT IS NEEDED.

Two months of the worst of the season is left, and no less a sum will suffice to keep from starving the families of those now in charge of this Society.

The Collectors, Messrs. EVANS and WATSON, will make their second calls immediately.

Money can also be left with EDMUND WILCOX, Esq., Treasurer, or at the Office, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. 1 30 wfsm4t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 428 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street
John Carter, No. 329 S. Tenth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 419 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 505 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 627 CHESNUT Street, Corner of Seventh.

ESTABLISHED 1844 INCORPORATED 1852.
BOOK-KEEPING thoroughly and practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, including the best and shortest methods for computing Interest, Profit and Loss, Average, Exchange, etc.
Also, BUSINESS FORMS, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Money, etc.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. SEPARATE INSTRUCTION
This Institution, the longest established of any in the city, combines the experience and accumulated advantages of the past with all recent improvements and facilities of real value. Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 2 1 lmwf

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN WILL deliver the Fifth Lecture of the course under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 7th, 1867, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth.
SUBJECT—"The Fidelity and Heroism of the Colored Men in the Rebellion."
Mr. Brown is eminently calculated to do this subject justice, and his race an honor as a Lecturer and Writer.
He was born a Slave, but threw off the yoke in early life, and although a fugitive, his earnest thirst for knowledge was undoubted, and his desire to help to make Slavery odious by intellectual efforts was equally as manifest. He is indeed a "self made man." 2 4 4t

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, February 5th, at 3 P. M.
By order W. M. BARLOW, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1867. 1 28 tu th3t*

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership $25 00
Annual Membership 5 00
Entrance Fee 1 00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager or to
WILLIAM A. SOLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 2184 WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

THE OFFICE OF THE EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY has been removed from No. 410 WALNUT Street, to No. 219 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
R. S. BROCK,
2 2 6t* Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 1 30 5m

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF

Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers

Will be held at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock. It is very important to manufacturers to be present, as business of importance will be brought before them.

WILLIAM DIVINE, Chairman.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Secretary. 1 30 5t

A CARD.—TO IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.—Gentlemen:—As this is the season for taking account of stock, the Executive Committee of the GRAND HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR appeal to a liberal public for those articles which they can spare, and which we will be thankful to receive. HORTICULTURAL HALL, S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets, will be open every Tuesday, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the reception of goods, where all may procure circulars, which we hope they will distribute freely.
MARY A. PERCIVAL, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 1309 South BROAD Street.
A. W. HARRISON, Secretary Executive Committee, No. 26 South SEVENTH Street. 2 4m2t

HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR.—THE Ladies will meet at 11 A. M. TO-MORROW, and each succeeding TUESDAY, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, to instruct those who may desire to take tables, or become otherwise interested. All are invited. Our patrons and others who have not received their circulars will please report to
A. W. HARRISON,
Secretary Executive Committee,
2 4m2t No. 26 South SEVENTH Street.

THE LONDON ORATOR.—A LECTURE on the renowned Preacher of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, C. H. Spurgeon, will be delivered in the CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSION, Spring Garden street, below Broad, by J. W. BONHAM, TUESDAY EVENING, February 5, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at No. 1224 Chesnut street, and at the door. 2 6 2t*

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders at the annual meeting held at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., January 14, 1867, elected as
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL M. FELTON.
DIRECTORS.

Isaac Hinckley,	James R. Ramsey,
Philip Quigley,	James A. Strawbridge,
David Wooliper,	Danie Stubbs,
Josiah Phillips,	Dr. ——B. Stubbs,
Milton Conard,	Jacob Tome
Samuel Dickey,	Henry B. Magraw.

The Directors, at a meeting held at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, January 21, 1867, elected
JOSEPH HUDDELL,
1 31 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest and convertible into the Seven per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WEIER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February 1867 at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. when an election for 8 managers for the ensuing year will be held.
1 25 10t* CHARLES C LONGSTRETH Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES ARE old and well established, and thousands have been benefited by their use. They are for sale by druggists generally.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, supplies the blood with its Life Element, Iron, giving strength, vigor, and a new life to the whole system. For Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weaknesses, etc., it is a specific. A 32 page pamphlet containing a valuable treatise on "Iron as a Medicine," with certificates and recommendations, etc., will be sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY street, New York.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

has been used for nearly half a century for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston.

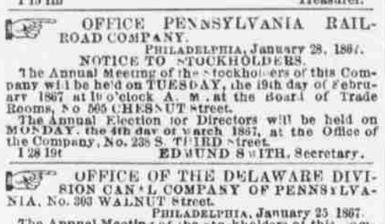
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER,

a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water without a solvent containing 1½ grain of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water. Iodine is admitted, by all medical men, to be the best known remedy for Scrofula, Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, etc., and thousands can testify to the wonderful virtues of this preparation in such cases. Circulars free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

works like magic on Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, etc. etc. It is prompt in action, soothes the pain, takes out soreness, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations; thus affording relief and a complete cure.
Only 25 cents a box; sent by mail for 35 cents.
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
2 4 5 6 2t No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3t



STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame. Patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS.
1 28 1m 4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street

REMOVAL.
E. M. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States. 2 2 1m4p

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed. Applications are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.

Full Course, six months	$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months	12
Penmanship twenty lessons	5

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, as one insures, in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information, apply at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary 2 1mwf

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN (2 4
MONDAY, February 11.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. (1 14tf

Day scholars, per session	$50 00
Boarding scholars, per session	$200 00

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY,
FOR FEBRUARY 15, 1867,
Contains the first instalment of the powerful new story,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
By Rebecca Harding Davis,
Author of "Life in the Iron Mills," "Margaret Howth," Etc.
With Illustrations by Hennessy.

THE GALAXY also contains:—
THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT. By R. K. Browne, M. D. (With five illustrations.)
HARMONIOUS EFFECTS. By Maria Louisa Pool.
EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SONNET. By Arthur Fleming.
WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard Grant White.
WITH A VOLUME OF KEATS. By Dr. T. W. Parsons.
THE CLAVERINGS. By Anthony Trollope.
GIVING BACK THE FLOWER. By Sarah M. B. Piatt.
JOHN ROSE. By William L. Stone.
CONUNDRUMS. By George Wakeman.
THE SILENT LOVER. By Edward H. House.
FROWN NOT. By Mary Walsingham.
THE CRY FROM THE STUDIOS. By Clarence Cook.
NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE CABINET. By H. A. Delille.
WHO KNOWETH? By Ina D. Coolbrith.
NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

The price of THE GALAXY is $5 a year; $1 for six months; six copies, one year, $25. Single copies 30 cents. Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
1 No. 39 PARK ROW, New York.

SKATING PARKS.

WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
The great Carnival and Grand Display of Fireworks at this Park, on Friday night last, gave such universal satisfaction, that a general request was at once made to the Proprietor to repeat the grand scene as soon as the weather will permit. Consequently, the Proprietor has instructed Professor Jackson to prepare the fireworks, and be ready to display them at one day's notice.
The patrons of the Park will please look to the morning papers for the announcement as soon as we have clear and cold weather.
SUBSCRIBERS NOT COMPELLED TO PAY.
Skaters will please notice that the ice is always good when our Signs are on the Market street or Chesnut and Walnut street cars.
Flooded streets is no evidence that there is no skating at this Park.
Planing keeps the ice hard.
Park open until 10 P. M., and
BAND OF MUSIC. 1t*

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

WHITE GROVE SHOW CASES. 4TH ST.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street).
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS ARE added to quantities to
CHALLEN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
so every patron always can obtain
SOMETHING FRESH. 2 4 12t*

VALENTINES.—TO DEALERS.—LATEST styles, with finest ornaments and selected mottos. The best goods in the market, at low rates.
W. TILLER,
2 4 3t* No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN.—TO RENT, ON TULPEHOCKEN Street a Furnished Double House for two years, from May 15 next. Address "F. W.," Germantown. 2 4 2t*

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTEAS, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES. 2 2 3t

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five years old. Address Box 84, "Evening Telegraph Office." 1

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 24 3m4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
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WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
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UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 1f10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

TEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire assets of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
2 8t] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
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Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (1 21 3m

NEW FRENCH PAINTINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have Much Pleasure in Opening To-day a Choice Invoice of
FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PICTURES,
Works of Willeurs, Frere, Gerome, Troyon, Ziem, Accard, Fauvelot, and others.
PRICES MODERATE.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
And Looking Glass Warerooms,
1 3t 4p No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

Another Speech by Dr. Schenck.

Dr. Schenck was at his elegant rooms in Hanover street on Saturday, on the occasion of his weekly visit. As usual, there was a great rush of patients, coming from almost every portion of New England. The Doctor, who is wise and shrewd, saw at a glance what could and what could not be done in the few remaining hours of the day, and, entering the reception-rooms, proceeded to address those present, giving, as will be seen, some very excellent counsel. The Doctor deals in common sense, makes plain statements, and knows what he says. He spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I see there are more here than I can properly attend to, and so I must try and manage it to get at a number of you at a time. Many of you only want a little advice. You have seen me before. Some of you have come a long distance, and are apparently too feebe to wait your turn. Those that wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer I will take into my private room as soon as possible. My charges are five dollars for an examination. I can listen to your lungs, and tell pretty well their condition, but if you want to know their exact state—whether it is Bronchial, Tuberculous, Pleuritic, or Pulmonary Consumption, and whether you are curable or not—you must be examined with the Respirometer. It is the only proper way of auscultating. Consumption can be cured; lungs deeply diseased can be healed up if the system is got into a healthy, healing condition. The course pursued by the majority of physicians is all wrong. They never cure. Their Cod Liver Oil and Whisky only ruin the stomach. I frequently, in riding in the cars, get seated by consumptives. They have all their traps for drinking with them, and as soon as they get into a spell of coughing they take a drink of whisky. And so they go on, and many drink a quart a day. Take a well man, and let him drink in this way, and he will soon lose his appetite. Many of you have a cough, night sweats, creeping chills; and you all want to have them stopped. You think you would be so much better. What causes it? The diseased lungs. Get them to healing, and they will stop.

If your lungs are diseased, the first and only thing to be done is to get the strength; and the only way to do that is to cleanse the stomach and liver; then the stomach will crave food, and make good blood, and that blood will give strength, and the lungs will begin to heal.

If both lungs are not too badly affected, with my Mandrake Pills, Sea-Weed Tonic, and Pulmonic Syrup I can frequently effect the most wonderful cures of Consumption. A cure frequently requires gentle purging for some length of time, to get the stomach and liver to act naturally.

The Sea-Weed Tonic being an alkali, preserves the food in the stomach until it is digested, preventing it from souring. Now, in almost all cases of lung diseases, the action of the system is so slow that food lies in the stomach and sours. Blood is made of it after it is spoiled; and this is the way our blood gets thick and bad. Canker, Sore Throat, and Catarrh proceed from this sour stomach. Burning out the throat with caustic and gargles afford only temporary relief. It should be treated the same as when the tongue is coated, or sick headache. The cause is the same. It proceeds from a sour or a deranged state of the stomach. Get up a good appetite, eat good, rich food, fat meat, gravy—in fact, nearly everything the appetite craves—and the lungs will soon begin to heal. No matter whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is its nature to heal. You may notice persons that have Scrofula or any old chronic running ulcers; they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and they have not a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago a lady, Mrs. Bartholomew, came to my rooms, No. 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor, with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been running fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was costive, skin yellow, very stupid and dull, liver and stomach torpid, and no circulation. In three months I ran the disease all out. The ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now, there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing consumption, and that is to prevent taking cold. Your physician may tell you to go out every pleasant day. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake. Persons in health go out and take colds.

When I can persuade patients to keep their rooms, I am almost sure of success. Fresh air is not essential to the healing of diseased lungs; the great secret is to prevent taking cold. When they are able they can exercise about the rooms to get the blood in circulation. The directions which accompany my medicines are so explicit that any one can take them without seeing me. There is not a day but what I hear of some who have been cured that I never saw. Take the medicine, and guard against taking cold. If the lungs are not too far gone the stomach will soon cleanse itself, and the appetite will come. Eat plenty of good food, and nature will heal the lungs. As I said before, do not depend on something to ease the cough, to stop night-sweats and creeping chills. Some persons may think, when I speak of taking cold, that my medicines may open the pores and lay them more liable; but it is right the reverse of this, for when the stomach is cleansed, persons are not so liable to take cold as when the system is locked up. Frequently, when people take a cold, if they would swallow a dose of Mandrake Pills it would work it off; but instead of this they take something to check it, which drives it back to the lungs, leaving the seeds for tubercles or the next slight cold and inflammation of the lungs. I have talked much longer than I intended to, but how easy it is to keep well and feel fit for business, that I do not know where to stop. When the stomach is out of order you are sick all over, and if you keep that right you cannot help but be healthy and fleshy. Look at me. Once I was in the last stage of consumption, as tall as I am now, and I weighed less than one hundred pounds. My father, mother, brother, and sister all died of consumption—a family complaint—and here I am now, weighing two hundred and thirty pounds, cured by the same medicines I offer to you. I do not wish to be understood that my medicines cure all. A great many die that take them. They commence too late, and their lungs are too far gone. Their stomach and liver are so much congested—and I am sorry to say, frequently by the use of Bourbon Whisky—to get them into action. The Mandrake Pills contain no calomel or mercury; they are perfectly harmless, and carry off the bile better than blue pill or any other purgative ever concocted.

Case of Renner vs. Mullin.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, February 3, 1867.

SIR:—Your issue of the 31st ult. contained the statement that, in the contested election case before the House of Representatives, of Renner against Mullin, the proceedings had been instituted by me. In contradiction thereof I would beg the insertion by you of the following communications, which I trust will place the credit where it belongs, and at the same time relieve me from the imputation alleged:—

MR. DONNELLY TO MR. RENNER.

February 1, 1867.—Sir:—Contained in the Harrisburg letter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the 31st ultimo is the statement that the proceedings in the contested election case of Renner against Mullin were instituted by me. I would beg leave to ask of you whether such be true, and if not, to request at your hands a denial of the same. Remaining, sir, yours, etc.,

JAMES DONNELLEY,
No. 1350 North Second street.

Enos Renner, Esq.,
Fifth street and Girard avenue.

REPLY OF MR. RENNER.

FEBRUARY 2, 1867.—Sir:—Yours of the 1st inst. is at hand, and in reply I would state that I am wholly ignorant of your having had anything to do with the case you mention.

The proceedings were instituted by me, because I believed Mr. Mullin not to be a citizen of the United States, and as such not entitled to represent any district, because I doubted the legality of any party to represent themselves in the Legislature of this State by a subject of Queen Victoria; and, in fine, because I believed myself entitled to the seat.

Trusting that you will be satisfied from the above that you had nothing to do with the proceedings of Renner against Mullin, I am, sir, yours, etc., ENOS RENNER,
No. 1426 N. Fifth street.

JAMES DONNELLY, Esq., No. 1350 N. Second st.

I think, sir, the communication of Mr. Renner will speak for itself. Although not believing in the imputation cast by him on the Democratic party of the city, I trust it will convince all fair and honest minded men that the imputation, that I had anything to do with the endeavor to exclude from his seat a Democratic member was unfounded, and that the statement made by your correspondent was incorrect. Yours, etc., JAMES DONNELLY.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, February 4, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 10-40s sold at 100, no change; 107¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107¾ for old 5-20s, and 104⅝@104¾ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 100, a slight decline.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52⅜@52⅝, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 29@29½, an advance of ½; Camden & Amboy at 129½@130, an advance of 2; Minehill at 56½, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅜, no change. 35 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Union sold at 40½. 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26½ for Girard College; 11 for Ridge Avenue; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 56. 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 154½ for Philadelphia; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; and 58 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 22¾; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½. 32¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 12¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 52 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅜; 11 A. M., 136⅝; 12 M., 136¾; 1 P. M., 136½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R	52 56	100 sh Read R	860. 52¼
100 do	52¼	200 do	b5. 52⅜
100 do	2d. 52⅜	100 do	860. 52⅜
100 do	52⅜	100 do	52⅜
500 do	1s. b30. 52¾	5 sh Leh N stk	84¼
100 do	52⅝		

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 U S 10-40s cp	b3. 100	155 sh Union P R	b5. 40¾
$2.00 City 6s, New	100	100 sh Read R	b3. 52¼
$300 do	100	200 do	1s. b3. 52¼
$400 Long Isl Bds	90	500 do	b30. 52⅜
$50 Sch N 7 p c b	1... 81	16 sh Com'l Bk	1s. 58
$600 C & A m 6s	89. 1s. 85 96	150 sh N Central	47
$1000 do	6s. 85... 88	20 do	47¼
$700 do	86	100 sh Sch N stk	b30. 22¾
39 sh Cam & Am R	130	50 sh Wy'g Val	62¼
15 do	1s. 129½	100 sh Catn Pf	29
50 sh Fulton Coal	5	100 do	29¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136¾@136⅝; Silver ¼ and ½, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 14; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10⅛; do., October, 1865, 10¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107⅜@108; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅛@107½; do., 1864, 105⅜@106; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., new, 1865, 104¼@104½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅞@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅜@105; do., 2d series, 104¼@105; 3d series, 104½@105; Compounds, December, 1864, 14@14¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 4.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and prices remain without quotable change. There is considerable anxiety manifested by holders to realize, but the home consumers cannot be prevailed upon to purchase more than they actually want for immediate use. The stocks, particularly of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, are exceedingly small, both here and in the West, and there is but little probability of an early acquisition. A few hundred barrels were taken at $8@8·75 for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7·25 ₰ barrel.

Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues very quiet, there being no demand except for prime lots, which are very scarce. Sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3; Southern do. at $3·10@3·20; and white at $3·20@3·40. Rye ranges from $1·35 to $1·37. Corn is in fair request at Saturday's figures. Sales of 7500 bushels new yellow at 94@96c. for Pennsylvania; and 97@98c. for Southern. Oats are selling at 57@58c. 40 tons coarse Bran sold at $32, and 30 tons middlings at $44@50.

Prices of Whisky are nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 4.—The Cattle Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. About 1500 head arrived, and sold at from 16@16½c.; a few choice at 17c.; fair to good at 14@15c.; and common at from 10@13c. ₰ lb., as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

65 head	Owen Smith, Western,	15@16½.
50 "	A. Christy & Bro., Western,	15@16½.
15 "	Jones McClese, Penna.,	6@7½ gross.
75 "	P. McFillen, Western,	7½@8½ gross.
100 "	P. Hathaway, Lancaster co.,	14@16½.
119 "	James Kirk, Chester county,	15@16½.
75 "	James McFillen, Western,	8@9 gross.
54 "	E. S. McFillen, Chester,	15@17.
90 "	Ullman & Bochman, Penna.,	14@16.
130 "	Martin Fuller & Co., Western,	14@16.
125 "	Mooney & Smith, Western,	6¼@9¼ gross.
20 "	S. Mooney & Bro., Western,	14@15.
69 "	H. Chain, Pennsylvania,	14@15.
30 "	J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania,	14@16.
73 "	J. & L. Frank, Western,	13@14.
117 "	Frank & Shomberg, Western,	14@15.
73 "	Chandler & Co., Chester county,	12@16.
50 "	B. Hood, Chester county,	13@17.

Cows were dull, 250 head sold at $50@70 for Springers; and $60@90 ₰ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were in fair demand at former rates; 8000 head sold at 6@7½c. ₰ pound gross.

Hogs were also in fair demand, at an advance; 2500 head sold at the different yards, at from $10@11 ₰ 100 pounds net.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ENGLISH OPERA.—Miss Richings' Opera Troupe appear in Flotow's *Martha* this evening. The cast is good, and the entertainment will no doubt be very pleasant. On Tuesday evening *Fra Diavolo*, and on Wednesday *Maritana* will be presented.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Shamrock; or, The Flower of Erin*, will be produced this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who commence the seventh week of their very successful engagement. An amusing afterpiece will also be given, in which Miss Josie Orton and Walter Lennox will appear. On Friday evening Mr. Barney Williams will take his farewell benefit, and on Saturday the usual matinee will be given.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening, at the Walnut, will be presented the comedy of the *Honeymoon*, *Giralda; or, The Invisible Husband*, and the farce of *Nature and Philosophy*. This week is mainly devoted to benefits. To-morrow evening, Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., one of the most popular of our stock actors, and who for the past season has contributed so much to the excellence of the company at the Walnut, will have his benefit; on Thursday, Mr. Owen Fawcett, the talented comedian; on Friday, Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the business manager of the theatre; and on Saturday, Mr. J. B. Roberts, the efficient stage manager. These gentlemen all deserve good houses and the best appreciation of their many friends.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Jack and Gill*, the great pantomime, will be played this evening, in connection with *The Wager*, the new comedietta by Mrs. Emeline D. Wallace, of this city. This is the last week of the "Two Foxes" in the Pantomime.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Earnshaw opens his new variety season this evening with Fox's Troupe of fifty artists. The bill selected is a very attractive one.

NATIONAL HALL.—On next Thursday evening, February 7, Mr. William Wells Brown, a colored man of considerable ability, will deliver the fifth lecture of the course before the Social, Sivil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brown has chosen for his subject, "The Fidelity and Heroism of the Colored Men during the Rebellion."

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—The grand subscription ball of the James Page Library Company will occur at National Guards' Hall next Friday night. The Committee of Arrangements will sit every evening this week at the Hall of the Company, Girard avenue and Shackamaxon streets, for the delivery of tickets to subscribers.

THE BANCROFT LITERARY UNION will hold a public meeting at Assembly Buildings next Thursday evening.

THE BROTHER JONATHAN OLD FOLKS open at National Hall on next Friday evening. Their concerts have been very popular elsewhere. The selections will embrace sacred music.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY announce, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, that this is the last week of Madame Parepa. They continue the *Long Strike* and the *Spectres' Frolic*, and present the *Big Bug*.

THE DRAMATIC CRITIC of the Macon (Ga.) *Citizen* indulges in the following language concerning an actress named Price:—

"Shakespeare, who knew some things almost as well as some of our Solomons, has very sagely said 'that to gild refined gold or to paint a lily is wasteful and ridiculous excess.' We will take the old stager's advice, and not attempt to add our humble perfume to the dramatic violet now nightly exhaling to our mental senses the rich odors of theatrical grace and genius. Such rare gifts are doubly blessed—they bless the giver and receiver, and to be fully known they must be seen, heard, and felt."

The victim of this remarkable gush, at last accounts, was doing as well as could be expected.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HORTICULTULAR FAIR.—A grand Horticultural Bazaar, for the sale of plants, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and useful and fancy articles, will be opened on the 29th of May, at the new Horticultural Hall, South Broad street.

The Executive Committee consists of Miss Percival, Mrs. Robert Buist, Mrs. Caleb Cope, Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, Miss Sidney Longstreth, Mrs. D. Rodney King, Mrs. George D. Parrish.

Executive Counsel—D. Rodney King, Pres., Ch., Caleb Cope, John Lambert, Robert Buist, Horace Binney, Jr.

The Committee of Arrangements and Decoration has for its members Messrs. J. E. Mitchell, Ch., G. W. Earle, Thomas Meehan, William Southwood, Robert Cornelius, Robert Kilvington, H. B. Bianchard, A. W. Harrison, William Camac, Henry A. Dreer, Peter Mackenzie, R. W. Marshall, W. L. Schaffer, C. V. Hagner, Andrew Dryburgh, Thomas C. Percival, Robert Scott, John McGowan, G. W. Fahnestock, Charles Harmar, Samuel Wagner, Jr., Charles H. Miller, William Hacker, J. Duval Rodney, Thomas Evans.

The following Ladies' Committee will assist:—Mrs. William Harmar, Mrs. John Lambert, Mrs. Charles Ingalis, Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, Miss Annie Graff, Mrs. Daniel Haddock, William Thomas, James, Mrs. Chapman Biddle, Mrs. James L. Claghorn, Mrs. William B. Hart, Mrs. J. Vaughn Merrick, Mrs. Edward Hartshorne, Miss Wagner, Miss Lucy Moss, Mrs. Henry A. Dreer, Miss Helen Longstreth, Mrs. P. Mackenzie.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. W. L. Shaffer, Richard M. Marshall, Henry A. Dreer, Charles Harmar, Thomas P. James, Charles P. Hayes.

The aid and influence of all are earnestly requested in favor of the Fair, which the lady members of the Horticultural Society, encouraged by their floral and other friends, propose holding, with the view of assisting those public-spirited gentlemen now energetically engaged in the erection, upon South Broad street, of a building, so sufficient in all its parts, that while it fully answers their horticultural requisitions, shall conduce also to the pleasure and refinement of the citizens generally, by offering an elegant suite of rooms suitable for all purposes of music, oratory, scientific and popular lectures. Contributions from all, and of all kinds, from the humblest mosses to the most gorgeous articles, or money, will be most thankfully received. [redacted]

We hope the Fair will prove a great success. During its continuance a little journal will be published, of which due notice will be given.

ROBBERS COMPLETELY "RUMMAGE" A HOUSE ON SECOND STREET—CASH, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC., APPROPRIATED.—It will be remembered that Saturday evening was accompanied throughout by rain, and so dark that objects were unseen even in close proximity. This was then the most favorable opportunity for house-breakers to be active in their operations, and accordingly the dwelling of Mr. R. Buchanan, No. 326 South Second street, the lower part of which is occupied as a tea and grocery store, was entered, and the contents of its upper stories completely "rummaged," upset, and the most valuable articles appropriated. While all the members of the family were engaged in the store, the burglars, by the aid of a long ladder, placed in the court back of the dwelling, gained the top of a two-story building, and from thence to the third-story window of Mr. Buchanan's residence. They worked in a systematic manner. All the rooms in both of the upper stories were entered, desks opened, bureaus investigated, trunks upset, and boxes broken open, resulting in a confiscation of $300 in money, two silver watches, rings, and chains, and other articles, to the amount of about $600. When on the second floor the burglars were frightened away with such precipitation that they left the ladder in its position. No clue has as yet been obtained to the thieves, but the ownership of the ladder being known, it may lead to the gaining of important information.

MISSION SCHOOL EXERCISES.—Yesterday afternoon, the Edwards Mission, a branch of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, was visited by a number of gentleman who feel a great interest in the Sunday School cause, and contributed largely to the success of the exercises. Among the visitors were Judge Pierce, John A. Gardner, Esq., and Governor Pollock, each of whom delivered thrilling addresses to the children, after which some time was spent in singing, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Rawlings.

This Mission School is rapidly increasing in the number of scholars and teachers, and a great work for good is being accomplished there by the worthy Superintendent, Mr. H. P. Ambler, and the faithful band of ladies and gentleman who assist him in instructing the children of that neighborhood (Sixteenth and Pearl streets) in the way that leads to heaven. The public are invited there on any Sabbath afternoon, and children who do not attend school are specially desired to attend regularly.

A GOOD IDEA—WHAT TO DO WITH IT.—We have already announced in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, the fact that the Order of Ancient York Masons have determined to erect a magnificent Masonic Temple at Broad and Filbert streets, for the accommodation of this large and rapidly increasing brotherhood. In view of this fact the question has arisen, What shall be done with the present Masonic Hall on Chesnut street, above Seventh, when vacated? It was supposed that the Order of Odd Fellows would purchase it, but to suit that Order very radical changes would have to be made in the entire interior construction of the Hall, and the expense would approximate the amount needed to build a new Hall of less imposing appearance. It has been suggested that the city should be the purchaser of the Masonic Hall, and we think the suggestion a very important and appropriate one. We believe the city would be benefited, and the members of the Order generally pleased with such a disposal of the building. If the city authorities should purchase the Hall, accommodations could be had for all of the City Departments, with slight alterations, under one roof. There is ample room for Select and Common Council Chambers, Mayor's Office, Sheriff's Office, Central Station and Detective Police Rooms, Coroner's Office, and the City Treasurer, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, City Commissioners, Receiver of Taxes, Trustees of Girard Estate, and indeed all of the city officials, might be placed here. This arrangement would be a great convenience to the public, and we trust that our mural officials will take the matter in hand, and make a thorough inquiry as to its feasibility. We would like to have the State House and its appendages full of past recollections, and under the sacred guardianship only of our Courts of law.

STOPPED THEIR LITTLE GAME.—About half an hour after midnight on Sunday morning, an attempt was made to rob the dry goods store of Mr. Daniel Allman, at the southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. Officer John R. Jones, whilst patrolling his beat in that locality, discovered two burglars very busy at the side window of Mr. Allman's place. One of them had a large jimmy, with which he was persuading the shutter to open. When they saw the officer approaching they ran. He pursued them, and the better to secure their escape they separated, and ran in different directions. The officer, however, ran after one of them and captured him. He gave the name of John Watson. He had a preliminary examination before Alderman Beitler, and was held for a further hearing this afternoon at the Central Station. When they ran, one of the burglars dropped the jimmy and a screw-driver. Watson had with him also a pair of [illegible]

SHIPPING MASTER IN TROUBLE.—Robert Haskill, who keeps a place for shipping sailors in William street, below Richmond, was arrested last Saturday evening, on a charge of assault and battery. It appears that a man named John Brough shipped at Haskill's place, and the latter, to insure Brough's retention, absorbed his cash into his possession, and when he wanted to go out last Saturday night to pay some of his lady friends a visit, Haskill refused to deliver said head-dress. The consequence was a war of words, and getting rather personal, Haskill used a heavy club to add weight to his assertions, and beat Brough over the head with it. The consequence was that he had his skull fractured and had to be removed to the Episcopal Hospital. Haskill was arrested, and was held by Alderman Clouds in $1200 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

A FEROCIOUS FELLOW.—Joseph Boyd indulged in an extra quantity of the ardent yesterday, and the consequence was that when he got to his home, in Twenty-second street, near Brown, he was decidedly drunk. Joseph was also in a very wicked state of mind, and going to his cupboard, he took from thence a huge carving knife, and then threatened to terminate the existence of all in that unhappy household. They seeing a prospect of clear weather coming, did not care to die just then, and called in a couple of police officers to arrest the ambitious carver. He fought them both on the narrow stairway for some time, when he was finally put *hors de combat*, and taken in triumph to Alderman Hutchinson's office. After a hearing he was held in $1000 bail to answer.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—A number of bad boys were arrested last Saturday, on the charge of being concerned in the setting fire to the Bull's Head stables, on Market street, above Thirty-ninth, last Monday night. They were all discharged by Alderman Allen except one, named Dennis Lear. This youngster was seen in the immediate neighborhood of the fire a few minutes before it broke out. He was with another boy at the time, and when the witness who saw him charged him with the fact, at the hearing before the Alderman, he denied positively being anywhere near at the time. He was held for a further hearing. Some time ago the same lad had been sent to the House of Refuge for being concerned in a petty larceny case.

A HOUSE ROBBERY.—James McBride, Jr., was arrested last Friday afternoon, on the charge of house breaking and larceny. It appears that McBride is in partnership with a man named Mullen, in carrying on a gin-mill at the corner of Main and Mechanic streets, in Manayunk. It is further shown, that McBride was his own best customer.

It is alleged that he forcibly entered the place last Thursday night, and helped himself to a quantity of money, and a belly-full of eatables and drinkables. He was unsuccessful in explaining away his little operations to Alderman Ward's satisfaction, and was held in $500 bail to answer. [illegible] countrymen on the char[illegible]

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—Yesterday morning Thomas Toy was found dead in his bed, at Thirty-sixth and Sansom streets. He and his wife were called down to breakfast that morning, and not answering, some one went up, and on opening the door of their bed-room, both were found motionless. He had apparently half risen from the bed, and had fallen over upon his wife. When taken up life was found to be extinct in him. His wife was insensible, and up to a late hour last night her life was despaired of. On an investigation it appears that they were suffocated by gas from a stove which was in the room, all the doors and windows being closed.

STREET FIGHTING.—For some time past the people in the vicinity of the Almshouse have been annoyed by crowds of boys who resort to that locality to indulge in what are called "stone fights." Complaint was made to Lieutenant Fuller, and officers were sent down there yesterday. They captured two of the worst of the boys, named James Connelly and William H. Rotz, after chasing them nearly across the Schuylkill on the ice. They had a hearing before Alderman Allen, and were held to answer.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—John Kane was arrested last Friday on the charge of stealing $300 from his mother, who lives in Cedar street, above Crescent. He had a hearing this morning before Alderman Ramsdale, and was held in $1000 bail to answer. He had hardly got through with that scrape, when he was arrested yesterday morning on a new charge of stealing an overcoat valued at $60, from a gentleman in the neighborhood of Ninth and Green streets. Alderman Ramsdale, at the hearing on the latter charge, increased his bail to $1200.

RAISING THE WIND.—William Wilson, an enterprising swindler, tried to raise the wind by obtaining money from the various distillers down town, on the pretense of being a Collector of Internal Revenue. When arrested, he had with him a set of forged papers, purporting to be his appointment from the Treasury Department. He was arrested at Sixth and Shippen streets, and after a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, was held to answer the charge of attempting to extort money.

A SERIOUS FALL.—This morning, a painter, who was at work upon a house front on Frankford road, above Norris street, fell from his jack, which was fastened to the fourth-story window, and was so seriously injured that he was unable to tell his name. He was removed to his residence at Second and Race streets.

DISTURBING A CHURCH.—Four genteelly dressed young men were arrested yesterday at the church Front and Laurel streets, on the charge of insulting ladies coming from that church. They have been in the habit of doing this for several weeks past, until it became an unbearable nuisance, and complaint was made to the authorities. The four worthies had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who bound them over to keep the peace.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—About noon yesterday a horse attached to a light wagon took fright and ran away, just as it was crossing the new Chesnut Street Bridge. The occupant of the wagon was thrown violently against the railing of the bridge, injuring himself severely. He was taken to his home. The horse and wagon were taken to the coal yard at Thirtieth and Chesnut streets.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock this morning one of the workmen in Brock's mill, on York road, above Frankford road, got caught in one of the pickers, and before he could get extricated his arm was torn off just below the elbow. His name is James Custer, and he lives at Harrowgate. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital. Custer has a wife and two children.

BURGLARY.—Charles Lafetre was arrested this morning upon the charge of entering the store of Joseph R. Haman and stealing from the drawer $4·39. He was committed in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Holmes.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

GRAND SKATING MATCH.—On Wednesday afternoon next (the weather permitting), from 3 until 6 o'clock, a grand skating match will take place at the Central Park (Dr. Jansen's), Fifteenth and Wallace streets, for the benefit of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home connected with it. The most celebrated gentlemen skaters in Philadelphia will participate, and Colonel T. S. West and Major P. West, eminent skaters from Wisconsin, will engage in a trial of skill with the most accomplished skaters of the Philadelphia Club. Dr. Jansen has kindly volunteered the use of the Central Park for the occasion, and the Satterlee Band (Mr. Herman, leader) has also volunteered its services. The occasion is expected to be a brilliant one.

EXTRA QUALITY SILVER-PLATED WARE.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell, on Wednesday morning, February 6, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a full and general assortment of first quality silver-plated ware, manufactured for city trade, and all from the counters of one of the largest Chesnut street houses.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE WITH PRINCE ALFRED.—
OSBORNE HOUSE, January 22.
Gentlemen:—Why don't you advertise in the New York *Herald*? Yours, ALFRED.
To Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental.

UPHOLSTERY STORE, where every description of work required by good housekeepers is attended to by fully competent workpeople. Repairing, polishing, putting up or taking down furniture, etc. Work done at half price during winter months, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—Thousands, returned soldiers and others, are suffering from these diseases, against which the usual remedies are useless; but for which DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERIC SPECIFICS are a sure cure. They are harmless Medicated Sugar Pills, but are a sure thing for these diseases. Single boxes, 25 cents; six boxes for $1·25. Sent by mail to any address free. Send to HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Woodstock (C. W.) *Sentinel* says:—"It is a generally admitted fact that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost everywhere recommend the Pain Killer, and its reputation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain."

EMINENT MEN OF SCIENCE have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system *from the iron in the blood*. This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, 926 Chesnut street, Importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Stars and Stripes.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.
Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever, Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS.
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GITHINS—GOODWIN.—On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. V. D. Reed, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. I. C. GITHENS to Miss JOSIE GOODWIN, daughter of O. W. Goodwin, Esq., Camden, N. J. No cards.

McCUCKIN—CHAMPION.—On the evening of the 19th of January, by the Rev. J. R. Maddux, Pastor of Wharton Street M. E. Church, Mr. JOHN McCUCKIN, of New York, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss REBECCA A. CHAMPION, of Dorchester, N. J.

DIED.

BEATTY.—On Thursday morning, January 31, ROBERT C. BEATTY, in the 67th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Bristol, Pa., on Monday, February 4, at 2 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On the morning of the 2d instant, HANNAH ANN, wife of J. Cheston Morris, M. D., and daughter of the late Isaac Tyson, Jr., of Baltimore.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 5th instant, from No. 1435 Spruce street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

PATTON.—On the 2d instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY PATTON, in the 59th year of her age, relict of the late Edward Patton, and sister of the Rev. William B. Dougherty, of Wisconsin.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1636 Bodine street, above Oxford, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Michael's. Interment in St. Dennis', Coob Creek.

CHILDREN'S KNIVES AND FORKS, FROM low priced to superior finished. A variety of styles for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PERFORATED DIAMOND IRON PLATES for insertion into store doors, for thief or fire detection, and also the Shield pattern, having a newspaper slit in it, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

OYSTER KNIVES AND OYSTER BROILERS of several kinds. Stewing, Frying, and Sauce-Pans, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

HAVING OBSERVED A STATEMENT IN the "Sunday Dispatch" of January 27, 1867, that three rough-looking fellows had met Messrs. A. N. Morton and H. M. Day, at Riley's Tavern, on the Darby

THE VOICELESS.

BY C. W. HOLMES.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing sinners slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flower who will stop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those that never sin,
But die with all their music in them.

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone
Where song has told their heart's sad story,
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted pillow;
But where the glist'ning night-dews weep
O'er nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow.

Oh! hearts that break and give no sign,
Save whitening lips and fading tresses,
Till death pours out its cordial wine,
Slow dropped from misery's crushing presses—
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless memories were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as Heaven!

GAMBLING.

Sermon Delivered by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Last Evening.

Long before the usual time of service an immense audience had assembled in the Rev. Dr. Talmage's church, drawn thither by the announcement that the pastor would lecture on the subject of Gambling in general, touching upon the multifarious plans employed in swindling. After the general introductory worship, in which the twenty-eighth chapter of Proverbs was read, the pastor delivered the following sermon, drawn from the nineteenth chapter of St. John's gospel:—"*For my vesture they did cast lots.*"

The garments which the departed have worn are sacred in our households. We hang them up, we put them away in secluded places, and perhaps on the anniversary of a death, on some one autumnal day, when the mind is wrapt in reminiscence and revery, take them up, then lay them away, dashed with a shower of tears. To all the Christian world, how valuable now would be one of Christ's garments! If somewhere in castle, or cave, or repository of antiquity, it could be thoroughly authenticated that one of the sandals which Jesus wore had been brought to light, there is no gem of earth that could buy it; and travellers to the Holy Land, forgetful of the mountains on which He preached and the sea on which He walked, would stoop down to the cast-off shoe and kiss it. But thus regardful were not the infuriated mob that surrounded the cross. They saw nothing sacred in the coat that had been soaked by midnight dew, or the spray of bestormed Gennesarrett. But stripping the corpse of its vestiture, began to gamble as to who should have it. It was meet that in the awful hour of the Crucifixion the spirit of gambling should illustrate its meanness before all ages.

I propose to show what gambling is, the ruin it works, and then the modern modes by which respectable and even Christian people are deluded into this great iniquity. I shall give the hour not to abstract discussion, but to the statement of some tremendous facts. There are a great many persons who suppose that a practical subject of this kind may interest young men, or those who have gone astray from the path of duty. But it is of interest to the great mass of the people to-day, to know about this question. When an organization for the suppression of gambling was inaugurated in the city of New York some years ago, one of the agents of the association came to a prominent merchant, and stated the facts in relation to the great evil. The merchant cried out—"I don't want anything to do with that, we are all honest and honorable persons," when one of the firm, an only son, was continually visiting Bern's famous establishment, showing his skill with one of the partners. The agent went to another man—"I don't want anything to do with that, we are all honest," when at that very time one of the clerks, who received a salary of $1000 a year, was losing at the rate of $50 a night. A President of a railroad company was accosted by the agent, but he replied—"This is not the place, find the merchants," when at this time there were two conductors every three nights out of the week, at the faro-tables. I say it becomes a practical question, and every man and every woman in this house, in this country, have a practical interest in this subject. You may not now, perhaps, but the time will speedily come when you will be deeply interested.

Gambling is a risk of something more or less valuable, in the hope of winning more as a hazard. The interests of gambling may differ, but the principles are the same. The shuffling of cards and dealing them out is not gambling, unless there are stakes put up; while, on the other hand, gambling may be carried on with dice, cards, billiards, or the faro bank or the ten-pin alley. The man who bets on a horse, elections, or battle, who deals in fancy stocks, conducts business upon a false capital, goes into an operation without funds, or depends upon a moment of good luck, is a gambler. And whatever is taken from your neighbor without a corresponding equivalent in time, money, or skill, or product, is a theft, or gambling.

Do not, therefore, associate gambling necessarily with any instrument, the game, or time, or place, or think that the principle demands anything of that character. But what is in view, or the object at stake upon the chances of the game, whether it be a single glass of wine, or two shares in the Camden and Amboy; whether it is played by billiards, faro, roulette, or dependent upon the result of a battle or election, it is gambling. It is a receiving of something which, when not offered gratuitously as a gift, does not return a corresponding equivalent. This sin is no new-born spirit, but a laggard distortion through many centuries. All nations have become addicted to it. In 1838, the French Government received revenue from it. In 1567, England, for the improvement of her harbors, established a lottery in the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral. 400,000 tickets were sold, at ten shillings each. The British Museum, and Westminster, were built on the same principle.

The laws of the civilized world denounce the system. Enactments have been passed, and but partially enforced. Those personally interested in the evil institution hold such a powerful influence, that even judges and jurors and police officers must be bold indeed to hurl themselves against this institution. Now it has come to pass that the House of Commons, in England, stands adjourned on Derby-day to go out to see the races. In the business circles of society it is not our honest men who stand pre-eminent, but it is the acknowledged gamblers. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are daily lost and won, and then won and lost, through sheer gambling.

Much of this has been done in the pleasures of the turf. The strong defense to this is that the horse is a noble animal, and needs development. Capitalists are interested in his training, and stake anything which can make him valuable. We admit that the horse is noble, and holds a greater right to be called the king of beasts than the lion. There is a demeanor about the horse, with his arched neck and the long flowing mane, the flashing eye and graceful prancing, and his majestic appearance when held in by a strong hand; and when the reins are slackened, and the horse moves careering along through the highway, and his clattering hoofs ring out as he speeds around, 'tis no wonder that Job pictured him from nostril to fetlock, and said his neck was clothed with thunder. The general attendance on the race-course is fraught with a companionship far from being reputable. Is it a good speculation to ruin men for the sake of making good horses? I was once informed by a traveller who had passed over a thousand miles of our Western country, who said that he witnessed constant gambling scenes at every waiting moment at the stations where the boat stopped.

The Southwest reeks with the abomination In New Orleans there are three to four houses on every street. So in the streets of Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, day out and night in, and night in and day out, constantly, still you hear the wrangling of the gamblers and the rattle of the dice, the rumble of the balls at the ten-pin alley, or the crack of the balls at the billiard table. The games themselves are no positive sin. In the abstract, a pack of cards are productive of no more evil than a pack of envelopes; but in the use of gambling and these evil games, they become significant and infinite in wretchedness. In New York city there are seven thousand houses devoted to this practice; in Philadelphia about three thousand; and in Cincinnatti about one thousand.

The number in Washington is not computed (!) Some claim it to be a relaxation. It is no relief, for it is an unhealthy excitement. We must have excitement; it is health—it is a right which God implanted. But anything that first gratifies by excitement, then wearies the body to undue exhaustion, or excites to a degree having an evil effect on the mind and the body, should be shunned. These, in gambling, with all its phases we have, and their practices none should follow.

Every gaming table is ornamented; on one side sit ecstacy, enthusiasm, frenzy, joy; on the other side sit wretchedness and disappointment. The keepers of the houses are generally fat, rollicking, and sleek. The thorough gambler, in nine cases out of ten, not only sweeps off the stakes from before the tremulous player, but he sweeps his soul and his life away, and forever. One case will come up as a witness of this truth. Mr. Potter, of England, who was the owner of an immense income, one night at the gambling saloon spent the last dollar of his estate; he got into his magnificently equipped carriage, which was standing before the door, and told the driver to go on; after proceeding a little way he shouted, "To—to—turn back." This the driver did. Potter went up into the saloon, staked the horses the carriage, and lost them. He came down, met a friend, borrowed some money, and spent it in the same way. Once—twice—three times did he perform the same act. At last he came down for the last time, went on, and died a beggar in St. Giles'. Who of all the gamblers pitied him—who? Who of them subscribed to buy a monument to erect over his grave? Who subscribed to make the widowed mother and children comfortable? None.

But in these modern days, in addition to the other forms, gambling has come to be a thoroughly organized, and sometimes legalized, lottery. Hundreds of Philadelphians have been eternally ruined through the lottery system. There are multitudes of people who despise the ordinary lottery, but who have been thoroughly deceived by the same iniquity under a more attractive nomenclature. The lottery in which our most respectable people invest is some "Art Association;" for there can be no harm, they say, in drawing Bierstadt's "Yo-Semite Valley," or "Washington Irving and his Friends," or Crop-y's "American Autumn." Or it comes under the appellation of a "Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Institution;" and to say anything against this would be to wrong the soldiers and sailors, and the orphans of the men who, under God, delivered the nation.

There never has been a time when there were so many lottery tickets broadcast as to-day. Though the law forbids the old-style lottery, our newspapers have flamed with the advertisement of the Crosby Opera-house swindle. A citizen of Chicago, finding on his hands an unprofitable building, calls on the whole country to help him out. Rooms are opened in the great cities, and in rush, not so much the abandoned and reprobate, as the educated, refined, and polished, until many thousand people are in imminent peril of having thrown upon their hands a valuable painting or a splendid opera house.

The portentous day approaches. The rail trains from other cities bring in dignified committees, who have to see that the great wickedness is conducted is a decent and Christian-like manner. The throng press in. Hold fast your tickets, all ye respectable Philadelphians, Bostonians, and New Yorkers, for the wheel begins to move! The long agony is over! Two hundred thousand people have had a narrow escape from being ruined by sudden affluence. Swift horses are despatched; foam-lathered, they dash up to the house of him who owns the successful ticket; the lightnings tell it to the four winds of heaven!

Our weekly pictorials will hasten forward their photographists to take a picture of the famous man who owned fifty-eight thousand six hundred. Multitudes think there has been foul play, and that, after all, they themselves, it the truth were known, did draw the Opera House. And I prophesy that ten years from now there will stand on the scaffold, or behind the prison door, or in the lonely room in which the suicide writes his farewell to his friends, men who will say, "The first misstep of my life, that put me on the wrong road, was the ticket I bought for the Crosby Opera House!" I care not on what street the office was, nor who were the abettors of the institution, nor who bought the tickets, I pronounce it a swindle, a crime, and an insult to the world, to Almighty God, to the true sentiment of the city, and the nation.

The Church of God has not been willing to allow the world to have all the advantage of these games of chance. The church fair opens, and towards the close it is found that some of the more valuable articles are unsalable. Forthwith, the conductors of the enterprise conclude that they will raffle for some of the valuable articles, and under pretense of anxiety to make their minister a present, or to please some prominent member of the church, fascinating persons are despatched through the room, pencil in hand, to solicit shares, or, perhaps, each draws for his own advantage, and scores of people go home with their troohies thinking that all is right, for Christain ladies did the embroidery, and Christian men did the raffling, and the proceeds went to the buying of a new communion service; but you may rely upon it that, as far as the morality is concerned, you might as well have won by the crack of the billiard ball or the turn of the dice.

But some Christians cannot stand the raffling, and so they go to *votino*, sometimes for editors and sometimes for ministers. A dollar a vote! Now the Methodist minister is ahead! now the Reformed Dutch minister ahead! and now the Baptist! But just at the last moment, when one of the ministers of the more popular sects feels sure to get the prize, the members of some heterodox denomination, that do not deserve the prize, come in, and, by a large contribution, carry off for their minister the silver tea-set. Do you wonder that churches built, lighted, or upholstered by such process as that, come to great financial straits and spiritual decrepitude? The Devil says:—"I helped build that church, and I have as much right there as you have!" And for once the Devil is right!

There are still other multitudes going down through stock-gambling. Now the business of a stock-broker is just as legitimate and necessary as that of a dealer in clothes and hardware. The broker is, in the sight of God, as much entitled to his commissions as any hard-working mechanic is entitled to his day's wages. The broker takes a risk, but so do all business men take a risk. What right have you to denounce the operation—"Buyer ten days"—when you take a house as a buyer for three hundred and sixty-five days, perhaps the entire payment to be made at the end of a year, when you do not know but by that time you will be penniless?

But while there is a lawful sphere for broker and operator, there are members of Christian churches, who, within the past two or three years, have been guilty of speculations that in the last day will blanch their cheeks and thunder them down to everlasting companionship with the lowest gamblers that ever pitched pennies for a drink.

If a man finds on his farm something that sparkles, and but as large as the head of a pin, which under a strong sunlight sparkles a little, a gold company is formed, books opened, working capital declared, a select number go in on the ground floor, and the estates of widows and orphans are swept into the vortex. Very little discredit is connected with any such transaction if it is only on a large scale, and if in the board of directors there be a healthful sprinkling of Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Reformed Dutch. We cannot bear small and insignificant dishonesty—we have no patience with small sinners, but take off our hats and bow almost to the ground in the presence of the man who has made $100,000 by one swindle.

The New York Gold-room, which, during the war, was the scene of such unparalleled disgrace, had for its President a minister who was formerly President of a college; and there are scores of men in the streets to-day, on their way to church, whose costly family wardrobes and splendid "turn-outs" are made out of the distresses of the sewing women, whose money goes into stock swindles. There is human sweat in their golden tankards—there is human blood in their crimson plush—there are the bones of impoverished labor in the pearly keys of their pianos—there is the curse of an incensed God hovering over all their magnificence. Some night he will not be able to rest; he will rise up in bewilderment, and look about, crying "Who's there?" And the long skinny arms of the wronged and distressed will be thrust under the curtain of tapestry and touch his brow, and feel for his heart, and slow their sepulchral breath into his face, saying, "Come to judgment—MAN! COME TO JUDGMENT!"

Where is the Church of God, that she allows in her membership such gigantic abominations? Is sin to be excused because it is as high as heaven and deep as hell? The man who allows his name to go as President or Director in connection with an enterprise that he knows is to result in the sale of twenty thousand shares of an undeveloped nothing—God will tear off the cloak of his hypocrisy, and in the last day show him to the universe a brazen-faced gambler. God's anathemas will flash in his chandeliers, and rumble in his bowling alley, and rattle in the swift hoofs of his "silver-bitted" greys. If he who steals a dollar from a money-drawer is a thief, then he who by dishonesty gets $500,000 is five hundred thousand times more of a thief; and so the judgment will reveal.

To the young I turn with hope, and utter a warning that I would might reach not only them, but, through these gentlemen of the press, might also reach the absent. While you are determined to be active business men, resolve at the very threshold that you will have nothing to do with stock gambling. You will be solicited to enter wilder schemes, lead and gold and silver-mining companies, founded on nobody knows what, to accomplish what nobody cares. There will be more mutual consuming coal companies, who, not satisfied with the prices of the ordinary coal dealers, will resolve themselves into consuming associations, where the thing consumed is not the coal but themselves. The companies that were to be immaculate, and pledged to furnish coal absolutely at cost, setting the whole community to playing, "Whose got the money?" Stand aloof from all doubtful enterprises.

The stock gambler's life is wretchedly unhappy. It makes the nerves shake, and the brain hot, and the heart dry, and life disquieted. There is a man in this city, near seventy years of age, worth well on towards a million, who is still eaten up by stocks, torn in an inquisition of stocks, rode by a nightmare of stocks, and with the earnestness of a drowning man, rushes into the broker's shop, crying, "Did you get me those shares?"

But it destroys the soul. The day will come when the worthless scrip will fall out of the clutches of the stock gambler. Satan will play upon him the "cornering" game which, down on Third street, he played upon a fellow-operator. Now he would be glad to exchange all his interest in Venango county for one share in the Christian's prospect of heaven. Hopeless, he falls back in his last sickness. His delirium is filled with senseless talk about percentage and commissions, and buyer sixty days, and stocks up and stocks down. The physician who feels his pulse makes him feel that he is stealing his "Board book." He starts up at midnight, saying:—"1000 shares in Reading at 116! Take it!" Falls back dead! No more dividends! Swindled out of heaven! Stocks down!

How Sugar-Plums are Made.

THE PARIS CANDY GIRLS.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Post* writes enticingly of bonbons:—

Among the most celebrated shops in the Rue de la Paix is that of the great confectioner, Girandin, who is called not a confectioner, but an artist. The invention of a bonbon, the perfection of a chocolat, the preparation of a nougat, preoccupy him as much as if the question concerned the solution of a national problem. Between the conception of his ideas and their execution, days, nights, weeks, months even, sometimes elapse. He almost forgets to eat and drink; he enters, like Archimedes, into a sublime state of mental absorption. At last the great day arrives when his idea is completely developed, and may be given to the world. He arouses himself and exclaims, "Eureka!" Then follows the second herculean labor—that of finding a name for the new creation, and all the quarters of the world, all the epochs of history, all the vicissitudes of politics, are ransacked for this purpose. A Choiseul, an Emilie, a Mont Blanc, a Gonde, an Aboukir, a Maltese, are some of the titles applied to his cakes and pralines and puddings and tartlets.

HOW BONBONS ARE MADE.

M. Girandin's palace of sweet delights is built over deep cellars, where myriads of workmen, with naked arms and faces illuminated by the glare from the furnace fires, expend strength suited to the forges of Vulcan, in manufacturing bonbons for women and babies. Progress and science are invoked in aid of this manufacture as strenuously as for others of more importance. Various methods of candying have been invented, popularized, and then thrown aside. Great pains have been expended on the accurate sculpture of moulds for imitations of truths and figures. Complicated machinery for the preparation and sugaring of almonds has been brought into service. The liqueur bonbons are made by a special process. The moulds are filled with a syrup, whose crystallizable constituents are precipitated upon the periphery of the mould; a solid exterior is thus formed while the interior remains liquid, and guarded from evaporation. During the last month the Maison Girandin manufactured one million four hundred and forty-four thousand bonbons, exclusive of other confectionery.

One kind of bonbon, invented by Girandin, named "les ephemeres," has become especially famous. "Sir," said an epicure who had tasted this *chef d'œuvre*, "your achievement is not a bonbon, it is a caress!" "Upon my word of honor," said another, "one might swear that he had all the flowers of Paradise in his mouth!" "For my part," said a youth, timidly, who had been present at the trial, "when I tasted it for the first time, I could have believed that Theresa was kissing me."

But the highest art of the master is not expended upon the sugar plums. The boxes that hold them furnish a field for infinite ingenuity. The paper bag has been replaced by a box of enamelled pasteboard, white, blue, rose or magenta colored, tied with a ribbon of the same shade. The Lancret basket is composed of a handkerchief of point d'Alencon, the four corners of which are raised by four bouquets of flowers, and are held by two handles covered with satin. The Trianon basket is coquettishly pretty, made of rice straw, garlanded with branches of roses, or of straw of gold, lined with white satin ornamented with grapes made of pearls. The Mignon box, ornamented with a portrait of Ary Shaeffer's mignon, is called, next to the Lancret basket, the great success of the season.

THE SHOP GIRLS.

Girandin employs thirty-five girls in the sales department of his house. These girls, who all board in the house, are watched over with peculiar care. "He exacts of them," says a writer in the *Figaro*, "not only zeal and diligence in their business, but also the most ferocious virtue."

"Mademoiselle," said M. Girandin, on receiving a new clerk, "remember that you are here to sell sweet things, and not to hear them."

M. Girandin adopts a singular method to prevent the girls from stealing the sugar plums. The first day of her arrival the new clerk is shut up for nearly a day in the room where the reserves are kept, with permission to help herself freely to whatever she wants. She does not fail to avail herself of this permission, and enjoys the feast so much that she is sorry to be liberated from the place of confinement. But in a little while, she is seized with such a violent indigestion and heartburn, that she bitterly repents of her greediness, and becomes disgusted with sugar plums ever after. "I have in my employ," said M. Girandin, "girls who for six years have never put a *bonbon* to their lips."

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER-WARE,
Of all kinds and prices.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. (5 15 4p
Diamonds and all Precious Stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, liable to
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduce prices. 5 26

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne.'
'Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc, etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 13

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 16th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4½ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 350 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot: the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The Central Shaft of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No. 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 5w

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS.
FROM PIER 5, RKET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1468 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1263 tons.
These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.
No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company,
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West street, corner Warren, N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK on SATURDAY,
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:—
December 21.—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.
January 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Landgo.
January 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steamline from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867
One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the Wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.
Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R. I.
The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.
These superior and well-equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Freight for Boston, Mass., and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.
Bills of lading furnished at the office.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
For further information apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown
The splendid first class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting.
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.... $100 $30.
Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No. 27 BROADWAY.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or No. 275 PEARL Street.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60, $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60, and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
STELLA, Captain Giesdeh.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.
The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken, and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 36 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 33 BROADWAY.
Or to THOS. E. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—
NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas Para Fernambuco Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.
Rates of passage, payable in currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35: Havre, Antwerp, etc., $100 and $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO. Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER
The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.
Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious staterooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent
No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships
ALBEMARLE, Captain Alexander.....Every Saturday.
ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne.....Every Wednesday.
At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, giving through bills of lading etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 16 Liberty street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, February 9
"KANGAROO".....Wednesday, February 13
"CITY OF BALTIMORE".....Saturday, February 16
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"....Saturday, February 23
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....35
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE, by the only American Line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's fine class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 47, North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days at noon precisely:—
ARAGO....H. A. GASBEN....December 22, 1866.
And every 28 days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First-class { Main saloon.....$100
Lower saloon.....80
Second-class.....50
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHEEBETTE, KANE & Co., Agents, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemaine.
ST. LAURENT, Pecandi.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first, and $3 for second class.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.—The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be tailed or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of Saturday, continued from our Fourth Edition :—

WASHINGTON, February 2.

Senate.

Mr. NESMITH introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of $40,000 for the purpose of removing obstructions to navigation in the Willamette river, in Oregon, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to report to the Senate what steps have been taken by him to obtain from the Republic of Colombia the right for the United States to make necessary surveys for an interoceanic ship canal through the territory of that Republic.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a "joint resolution prohibiting payments from the Treasury to persons not known to have been opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression," with an amendment, striking out the provision as above quoted, and leaving the bill to prohibit the payment of any claim of such persons accruing prior to the 13th of April, 1861; and providing further that no pardon shall authorize such payment until this joint resolution be modified or rejected.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill providing for the entry, at the minimum price of public lands in the States of California and Nevada, of land settled and occupied as town sites. The amendment provides that the act shall be construed subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes;" and nothing in the act shall be construed to grant any right in conflict with the rights of miners upon the public lands which they hold under any law of Congress or by virtue of the rules or customs of miners.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to define and punish certain crimes therein named, with an amendment striking out the whole bill, and inserting "That if any person shall rob another, lawfully in the custody thereof, of any kind or description of personal property belonging to the United States, or shall feloniously take and carry away the same, the person so offending shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding $5000, or by imprisonment at hard labor not less than one nor more than ten years, or by both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts," approved July 27, 1866, which amendment provides that parties non-resident of any one of the States lately in insurrection, or a party plaintiff in any cause now pending, or hereafter brought in any court of such State, or is or shall be defendants in a cause retained according to the laws of such State for the adjudication of relief sought by him after the plaintiff has ceased to prosecute the original action, shall be entitled when the amount involved exceeds $300, at any time before the trial or final hearing thereof, to have said cause removed to the United States Circuit Court for such State in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement; Provided, that such removal shall apply only to such causes as could under the Constitution and existing laws be brought into the Circuit or District Court of the United States in such State by original action.

Section 2 provides that the pleadings in the cause when transferred shall have the same voice and effect which the original pleadings would have in the State Courts under the laws and practises thereof at the time of the commencing the cause therein, provided that no person shall be excluded or prevented from testifying, or be deemed incompetent as a witness upon account of his color or race.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, rose to a personal explanation. He was charged by a Philadelphia paper with dodging the vote on the tariff. This was not true. He had paired off with Mr. Dresswell, who was absent.

Mr. DIXON said if he had been present he would have voted for the bill. He had paired off with Mr. Saulsbury.

The Bankrupt bill came up at one o'clock, the pending question being upon the amendment of the Judiciary Committee to strike out the provision of the House bill, exempting from sale under the operations of the law so much of the debtor's property as is exempted by the exemption law of the State in which the debtor resides.

This was debated by Messrs. Stewart, Foster, Poland and Doolittle, after which the vote was taken on Mr. Wilson's amendment, to insert in lieu of the above a provision that an amount may be exempted not to exceed $2000.

This was disagreed to, and the question then recurred on striking out the clause above referred to from the bill. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Fogg, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Lane, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Williams and Wilson—14.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Howard, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Howe, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Potter, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade and Willey—25.

So the clause was not stricken out.

The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of office was received from the House, and so amended as to include Cabinet officers among those who shall not be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved that the Senate disagree to the amendment, and call for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Senate would agree to the amendment. He did not see why Cabinet Ministers should be excepted from the provisions of the bill, and the fight might as well be made here as in a Committee of Conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senate had expressed its opinion very decidedly on this subject, and, according to the usages of the body, it ought not to be pressed to concur in what it had so decidedly voted down.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to postpone further consideration of this subject. Disagreed to.

The CLERK of the House here arrived and announced the proceedings of the House on the death of Philip Johnson, Representative from the Eleventh Pennsylvania District.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, delivered an address on the life and character of the deceased, of whom he spoke in terms of sincere regard and high respect.

The customary resolutions of condolence and regret were passed, and the Senate at 3.45 adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Claims, and were disposed of as follows:

To pay Mrs. Emma A. Porch $500 for services as spy in Missouri. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain draft to W. W. Potter, late Acting Military Agent for the State of New York. Passed.

Senate joint resolution providing for the payment of certain Kentucky military forces. Passed, with amendments.

House bill for the relief of George M. Fay and Nahum Fay, of Eureka, Humboldt county, California. Passed.

House joint resolution for the relief of J. & O. P. Cobb & Co., of Aurora, Indiana. Passed.

Senate bill for the relief of George Henry Preble, Commander in the navy of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

House bill for the relief of Victor Mylens, Lieutenant 68th New York volunteers. Passed.

House joint resolution for the relief of Alanson Eaton, Receiver of Public Money at the Land office at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin. Passed.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the private calendar, Mr. Boutwell in the chair, and proceeded to the business on the private calendar.

All the bills were objected to except the following, which were laid aside to be reported to the House.

The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay the claim of John R. Beckley. Senate bill for relief of E. J. Durley.

House bill for the relief of Emma Porch.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, presented a petition of owners of willow grounds, asking increased tariff on willows. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New York, presented the petition of John T. Hoffman, Samuel G. Courtney and other citizens of New York city, remonstrating against movements looking to the impeachment of the President, and praying for the adoption of measures to promote the peace and prosperity of the country. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The committee rose, and the three bills reported above were passed.

Mr. LAFLIN, from Committee on Public Printing, reported a bill providing for the election of a Congressional printer. The bill provides that the House of Representatives shall elect viva voce a competent person, who shall be a practical printer, to take charge of and manage the government printing office; that the person so elected shall be deemed an officer of the House, shall be denominated Congressional printer, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected. He is to print and bind the journals and such other documents as may be ordered by each House of Congress, and to execute all the printing and binding for the respective departments of the government now required by law to be executed at the government printing office, and to be in all respects governed by the laws in force in reference to the Superintendent of Public Printing and the execution of printing and binding, and abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. LAFLIN, made a statement in explanation and advocacy of the bill, and offered to yield the floor for limited debate.

No member, however, sought the floor for the purpose of discussing the bill, and therefore Mr. Laflin moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion. The yeas and nays were ordered, but pending the vote,

Mr. ANCONA rose and announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Philip Johnson, last Thursday evening, and after some remarks in eulogy of the life and character of the deceased, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep emotion the announcement of the death of Hon. Philip Johnson, member of the House from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That this House tenders to the relatives of the deceased the expression of its sympathy on this afflicting event, and that as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members and officers of this House go into mourning by wearing on the left arm during the remainder of the session.

Resolved, That the members of this House attend the funeral of the deceased from the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, and that a committee of arrangements of nine members be appointed to superintend the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the widow of the deceased; and further, that he communicate these proceedings to the Senate, with the request that it unite in the ceremonies of the occasion.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this House do now adjourn.

Remarks in eulogy of the deceased were further made by Messrs. Moorhead, Boyer and Stroud, after which the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The Speaker announced as the Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. Glossbrenner, Finck, Alley, Ferry, Moorhead, Niblack, Eldridge, Nicholson, and Sitgreaves.

The following is the vote in detail on the adoption of Mr. Williams' amendment to the bill regulating the tenure of office:

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Hotchkiss, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kelley, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Lynch, McKee, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Payne, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Robins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Stokes, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New York, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, and Windom—82.

Nays—Messrs. Ancona, Ashley of Nevada, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Deweese, Deming, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of New York, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kay, Kendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Le Blond, Leftwich, Longyear, Marvin, Maynard, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Pruyn, Plants, Pomeroy, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Rogers, Ross, Schenck, Shanklin, Stillwell, Strouse, Taylor of Tennessee, Thornton, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley and Winfield—63.

Adjourned.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

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40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the

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"Yours truly, S. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

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Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

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COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McMENAMIN and JAMES MURRAY, executors of the estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 139 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM A. HUSBAND, 2 11mw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTIANA FINNEY'S ESTATE. TRUST ESTATE OF THOMAS NEILL.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of GEORGE B. REESE, trustee under the will of CHRISTIANA FINNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street in the city of Philadelphia.

1 25mw5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

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Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions. Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ONE DAILY TRAINS,

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations, connecting at Bethlehem with Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Wearherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12.55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Barnsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Hatboro' for New Hope.

At 3.45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6.45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10.45 P. M. Passengers for Summevtown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4.20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Barnsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5.20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 and 8.40 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 5.15, and 7.05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11.50 A. M., and 3.05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office No. 418 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.

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1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.

From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 380 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6.55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7.35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9.15 A. M.; and Oil City at 9.50 A. M.

1.20 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2.05 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4.15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4.50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9.10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9.50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11.50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia, and all points East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 P. M.

1.20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1.55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3.35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4.15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8.11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1.20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Pumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6.30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9.45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. arrive at Irvineton at 4.20 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6.54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.

BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 639 MARKET street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Alexandria, at 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN, Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN, Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street forwards Parcels, Packages Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7.30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8.15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9.40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1.00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., Pottsville at 2.45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11.30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12.35 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7.30 and 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7.00 A. M. and 12.00 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 and 11.55 A. M. and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9.05 A. M. and 2.15 P. M., passing Reading at 5.40 and 10.52 A. M., and 11.30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.30 A. M., and 7.15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7.50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1.00 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.55 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52.50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards omitting themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all

RELIGION AND INDUSTRY.

A Sermon Delivered Last Evening by Rev. George Dana Boardman, in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square.

Last evening, the Washington Square Church was filled to overflowing, to hear one of a course of sermons given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. That delivered last evening was by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, and was listened to with earnest attention, and, no doubt, will be the instrumentality of accomplishing great good to the young men who were present. Mr. Boardman said:—

Friends of the Young Men's Christian Association:—I sincerely congratulate you upon your past successes, such as the Holy Spirit has been pleased to give. Again I pray that He may abundantly bless you in the future. As a motto which you may take with you through life, I have selected the following words, which are to be found in Paul's Epistle to the Romans, xii, 17: 'Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." When the work of creation had been finished, we read that the Lord God "planted a garden eastward in Eden," and there He put the man He had formed in it to cultivate and keep it.

We infer from this statement that industry was intended, from the beginning, to be the normal condition of man. God imposed upon Adam this duty of toiling before he fell out of the sphere of innocence, or the soil was cursed with the thorn and thistle. It is the first sentence in human history recorded of the Divine inauguration of the reign of human labor; and in that perfect garden did Jehovah, out of whose soil He caused to grow every tree, set before all posterity the lesson and the example of the divinely ordained industry. More than this. Not only God appointed labor as a positive ordinance, but the relations of the material universe are such as to compel man to exertion. There is an on-going conflict between man and nature, between spirit and matter, as to which shall be master.

In the world's morning, God bid man and woman "to subdue the earth and have dominion over the fish of the ocean, and the fowls of the air, and over every living thing," and to maintain their supremacy over nature. This requires on the part of man a continuous putting forth of intellectual and physical power. To this end the Creator gave to man six organs of sense, through which he might become acquainted with the external world. He gave him hands, that he might have the instruments with which to gain the required triumph. He gave him intellect, that he might learn, among other things, how to perform in a right manner the positive commands of God. Thus we see that before man sinned his Maker completely equipped him for the struggle and mastery over nature—in other words, for work. Evidently, then, labor is man's normal condition. We cannot think it strange, in a world like this, that man was not designed to be an idler in God's creation. Some men do not long continue innocent, but listen to the voice of the tempter and fall.

I do not undertake to determine the elements of the primeval curse pronounced on the earth. I do not intend to explain its philosophy: it is a mystery enfolded in that great mystery, "The origin of evil." Instead of being at liberty to employ his undivided energies in that conquest of nature which God has set before him, man is now forced to employ them, in part at least, in repelling invasions of want and pauperism In Eden, man was to toil with might to conquer nature. Now he is to toil that nature may not conquer him. To this end the farmer must sow his seed, and the artisan ply his tools, and the scholar must apply his brain. The current phrase that a person does so and so for a living, is a significant illustration of the fact that man must devote his life to individual pursuits. To work is to obtain his livelihood, and though there may be apparent exceptions to this rule, as when a man obtains property by inheritance or legacy, yet it will not be denied that this property was, in the first instance, the produce of labor. This is the divinely constituted order for man.

Before the entrance of sin, for man to toil was a moral duty. Since the entrance of sin, for man to toil is not only a moral duty but also a physical necessity. Since then labor is the divinely appointed ordinance for man. We are prepared to consider the Apostolic injunction, not to be slothful in business. Observe, the Apostle takes it for granted that every man has an occupation. The presumption is most reasonable. There is no room for idlers in God's creation, excepting, of course, those who are incapacitated for labor by infirmities or sickness or old age—and such I can hardly expect will be present this evening. Practically speaking, there is no moral obligation to do that which is physically impossible. This exception in favor of those who are unable to work being conceded, I shall consider it conceded throughout the whole discourse, without referring to the concession again.

I affirm that it is the duty of every human being to be engaged in some kind of employment. It matters little what that employment may be, provided that it be lawful—lawful in a Scriptural sense. No man has a right to be idle. If he is poor, to be idle is to sin against himself. If he is rich, to be idle is to sin against his fellow-men. In every case, to be idle is to sin against God. Regard, then, with distrust every able-bodied man who, whether rich or poor, is not disposed to work. It is a mistaken kindness, founded neither in reason nor in morality, which gives even a crumb of bread to the mendicant who would rather beg than dig. Find him employment; display your generosity by inventing employment for him, rather than encourage his idleness by yielding to his importunity.

If you would multiply paupers, gratuitously feed able-bodied beggars, and never turn away from your doors the man who, like a dog, supplicates for the crumbs that fall from your table. To furnish employment for all is a more generous way of dispensing your bounty to the suffering poor than a thousand soup dinners or a thousand almshouses. I deplore that statesmanship which has substituted human enactments of poor laws for the Divine enactment that maintenance is the natural product of legitimately rewarded industry. The Apostle says that if a man will not work neither shall he eat, and a greater than the Apostle as said, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Let society act on these two principles, not diverting or uniting them, and in case the supply of laborers is greater than the demand, let society, with a wise generosity, make employment for them—for instance, in the direction of public works and improvement—pauperism will be almost annihilated. I cannot forbear, in this connection, thanking the Young Men's Christian Association that they have found employment for them; and I am sure that every gentleman in the city who really wishes well to the Association, will be glad to hear that where employment is not to be had, an employment is invented to meet the case of all applicants.

The rich man has no right to be indolent in the enjoyment of his wealth. That he is blessed with a competency is no reasonable excuse for idleness. For so long as he lives on earth he belongs to the brotherhood of men. In virtue of his moral deeds, in virtue of his very existence, he sustains relations to his fellow-men which no desires of his own can sever or even modify. Nor, by the blessing of God, should he amass property to make himself comfortable for the remainder of his life, and, perhaps, transmit wealth to his children, to make them comfortable—when he has done this, he is not at liberty to lie down and bask in the sluggard's garden.

Having toiled for the sake and for the good of his family, he must now toil for the good of society. Let me not be understood as defending the socialistic dogma that property should be equally divided among all classes of men. Such a universal distribution of property is founded neither in justice, nor in charity, nor in reason, nor in Scripture; besides, it is practically impossible. What I mean to say is this, any man has the moral right to consider the property which he has amassed as his exclusively, but not in the sense that he can do whatever he pleases with it. The rich man holds his wealth only in trust from "the giver of every good and perfect gift." No man can be affluent enough to justify himself in ceasing to work for his fellow-men. We are commanded to love our neighbors as ourselves.

Man must engage in his employment, whatever it may be, with diligence, and energy, and hearty good-will. Some men work as if labor was drudgery, not a duty. They proceed to their business like slaves driven by fear of the lash behind them, rather than allured by kindness to the work before them; but since labor is a moral duty, as well as physical necessity, we should engage in it with conscientious punctuality and energy. We are commanded not to be slothful in business, and whatsoever our hands find to do we are to do it with all our might. When God commands, through his Apostle Paul, to the people of the Lord Jesus Christ, we have no right not to discharge the duties thoroughly. When the same God commands, through the same apostle, not to be slothful in business, we have no right to take our own time in obeying the injunction.

The Almighty gives us no choice in His commands. We must obey them with alacrity. Pursue, then, your business with cheerfulness and vigor; let it be done with untiring industry. If God has called you, as He did Adam, to till the ground, let the wheat-fields testify of your industry. If he has called you to apply the implements of the artisan, let the shop resound with the stroke of the hammer. If he has called you to the pursuit of mercantile life, let your ledger give an account of your industry. Whatever calling God has placed you in, pursue it with a zealous assiduity which will not leave a moment for idleness—I mean idleness in the strict sense of the term. Be fervent in spirit. This is precisely what you young men engaged in business tell me you cannot be.

You say that such an untiring devotion to business is unfavorable to the growth of religion. I have two remarks to make concerning this. In the first place, none of the business engagements of young men are so pressing that they cannot have time to pray. In the second place, he who is religiously industrious is at the same time industriously religious. To be slothful in business is to be irreligious. It is astonishing to think how false are the impressions of many men on this matter. They seem to fancy that diligence and piety are opposed, and that to strike an alliance with the one is to war against the other. They would infamously tear asunder what God hath joined together. For labor and holiness are wedded to God in sacred, blessed marriage.

Rest assured that God is too equitable a being in His dealings with man, to require of him to obey one of His commands at the expense of violating another of them. It is impossible for one to be religious without being industrious; and, accordingly, in our text industry in business is made to precede fervency in spirit. The danger is, young brethren, that religion does not consist exclusively in prayer itself—acts which, by common consent, are styled religious. It does not consist solely in keeping the Sabbath, and attending church, and studying the bible, and praying, and similar exercises. These are done, and with much perfect correctness. Grace is absolutely indispensable. Contributing to the poor is a means of grace. Taking care of one's health is a means of grace. Being industrious is a means of grace. In short, to obey every command of God is the employing of every means of grace

He commands us to labor six days in the week just as much as He commands us to cease laboring on the seventh. God has given man a body for him to take care of, not for the sake of the body itself, for that is made of dust, but that the body may be made a suitable home for the pious spirit. God has put man into the world for various purposes. One of these purposes is that he may be useful to others; but he cannot be useful to others unless he is industrious. You say that poor men who are compelled to labor for their daily bread cannot find time to be useful; but this is a mistaken view of labor. No man can engage in any occupation which is moral without benefiting the world. He who works in any lawful calling adds to the world's pecuniary and moral capital.

We are all apt to estimate the value of labor by what it immediately produces. No valuation could be more unjust. The dew-drop, glistening on the sprouting shoot of the acorn, is in its measure as useful to the world as is the gallant ship freighted with Bibles for the heathen nations. For had not that little drop of dew done its work, the sprouting acorn had not become the giant oak, and the giant oak had never ribbed the gallant ship. It matters little what the employment may be to which God has called you. The aged matron plying her knitting-needles contributes as much to the glory of God as the missionary who, in foreign lands, is giving to the pagan people their first translation of the holy oracles.

I firmly believe that the day laborer, compelled to spend his whole life in unceasing physical exertion, will have a heart fervent with as burning a zeal to Christ as the minister whose occupation it is to preach to his fellowmen the unsearchable doctrines of God. I firmly believe that the noblest examples of devotion to Christ and His character are to be found, not in the palace of the rich churchmember, passing the golden hours away in fashionable indulgencies, breathing out his life in sanctimonious laziness; but in the abodes of humble poverty, where every moment is occupied in securing to-morrow's bread. Whenever I see a poor man complaining of the necessity which compels him to work for his daily bread; whenever I see a student reluctantly open his book, and eagerly shutting it, I know that he is false to Christ, false to his Church, false to the world.

If any are present who are blessed with competency, still toil on with unwearied assiduity, toil on in hope, in charity, and when you die perhaps others may prepare some tablet to commemorate your deeds on earth. May God give you grace so to live that you shall not be utterly unworthy of the epitaph, "He was not slothful in business; he was fervent in spirit; he served the Lord."

At the conclusion of the sermon Mrs. Parker gave a splendid rendition of the solo, "Bless Thy word."

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET, No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $21; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $36; fine short Beaver sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $24; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $3.
Come and convince yourselves.
11 14 3m sp

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER
No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET. 2 1 s

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF EXTRA QUALITY SILVER PLATED WARE.
From a first-class Chesnut street house, manufactured from best material, and expressly for retail trade.
On Wednesday Morning next,
February 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street, comprising a full and general assortment.
Full particulars in Catalogue. 2 2 2t

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 23 tirp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. SINDER, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18 6

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC.
THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also invites attention to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22 mwfs
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 29 and 31 South FRONT Street and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street
ALEXANDER HARDING.
HENRY C. WHITE.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — THREE-STORY BRICK Residence, No. 1628 VINE Street, one of the best locations in Philadelphia. The House is in thorough repair and has all the modern improvements. The lot is 140 feet deep to a street. Possession immediately; terms easy. Apply on the premises from 10 to 3 o'clock 2 2 3t*

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON.
Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 lm

UHLER & HOPKINS,
FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,
HAVE REMOVED TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 48 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Where they will continue the
CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,
AS HERETOFORE. 12 smwlm

LANDSEER'S ENGRAVINGS,
"SANCTUARY," and "CHALLENGE,"
$4·00 each. Very fine.
MONARCH OF THE GLEN, $10.
PIPER, NUT-CRACKERS, and others, at the lowest and most moderate prices.]
FARLES' GALLERIES,
1 26 10t No. 816 CHESNUT St.

KEITH & PICKETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue
1 30 wfm2m

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4t

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867] 1 4 9m

GROCERIES, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE,
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
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SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES,
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
Of our own importation.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

SHERRY WINE.
We have yet on hand a portion of last invoice of the
SUPERIOR CROWN SHERRY
Which has given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of
Still for sale in octaves (20 gallons) at the importer's price.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
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RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS,
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the Jessicaling principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 5 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HAVANA CIGARS.
A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.
HOBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STs.
1 16 3m4p

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 tmw3m4p*] Office, No. 110 WALNUT Street.

USE THE
"BRONCHOIDS"
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.
ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"
Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
None genuine without the written signature of
JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 1 7 mthslst

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.
STOCK COMPLETE.
100 Dozen Fine Doylies, $1·25 to $1·37½.
100 Dozen Fine Napkins, $2·65 per dozen.
100 Dozen Extra Good Napkins, $3·50 per dozen.
200 Dozen Frinsed Towels, $2·75 per dozen.
100 Dozen Bordered Towels, $3·00 per dozen,
100 Dozen Fine Damask Towels, $4·50 to $8·50 per dozen.
Turkish Bath Towels.
Fine Damask Towels.
Red Bordered Doylies.
Red Bordered Napkins
LINEN SHEETINGS.
WIDE BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
BARNSLEY PILLOW LINENS.
HUCKABACK.
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UNBLEACHED HUCK.
50 PIECES FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY HUCK.
DIAPERING.
100 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY DIAPERING.
EXTRA WIDE BIRD-EYE DIAPER.
FINE BIRD-EYE LINEN, CHEAP.
BUTCHER'S LINEN, EXTRA WIDTH.
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, BARGAINS.
UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, FROM AUCTION.
Table Linen by the Yard.
10 Pieces 8-4 Heavy Table Damask, $1·12
10 Pieces 8-4 Fine Table Linen, $1·25
8 Pieces 8-4 Richardson Table Linen, $1·50.
5 Pieces 8-4 Very Fine and Heavy Table Linen $1·75.
5 Pieces 9-4 Barnsley Table Linens, $2 and $2·50.
Power-Loom Table Linens.
HALF BLEACHED DAMASK LINENS,
RED BORDERED TABLE CLOTHS,
FRUIT CLOTHS,
WINE CLOTHS,
UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 62½c.
RICHARDSON SHIRTING LINEN,
Of our own Importation.
Institutions and Hotels supplied at reduced rates.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER]
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS
1 11 5mrp5

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
Above Race,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY
Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 36 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have here to ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street.
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH LINEN GOODS.
The subscriber have just received a fresh supply of those very superior
FRENCH LINEN FABRICS
Which they have previously introduced to their customers. The flax used in the manufacture of these goods is of a much higher grade than that consumed by the British manufacturers, and the fabrics are consequently more silky and more durable. In addition to which, by the arrangements we have made, we are enabled to sell them at less than Irish Linens.
We have now in stock and are opening
Undressed French Sheeting Linen.
Undressed French Pillow Linen.
Heavy and Medium French Shirtings.
Damask Table Cloths, new design, with and without fringe.
Damask Napkins, Breakfast and Dinner sizes.
Fringed Damask Napkins, Doylies, and Chamber Towels, extra fine.
Table Damasks and Diapers, by the yard, new small designs. 9 14 6mrp
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
Importers of Linen and House-Furnishing Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A new lot of good styles Calicoes at 18¾ and 20 cents per yard; best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; All-wool and Domet Flannels; Canton Flannels, etc., at the very lowest market prices.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best make of Shirting Linens,
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Crash.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece from $1·85 up to $5.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Handsome Nainsook Plain Mu-lins, large plaids.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts
Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
New shape hoop Skirts, best quality.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT
N. B.—Just opened, 100 dozen Linen Napkins, at $2 45, $2 75, $3 $3·50. 2

NOW READY.
ALL SILK.
New Styles Fancy Ribbons,
Plain Cord-Edge Bonnet Ribbons.
Cord-Edge Trimming Ribbons,
Belt Ribbons,
Neck Ties, Etc. Etc.,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
FOR SALE BY
WERNER ITSCHNER & CO.,
NO. 233 CHESNUT ST.
Also, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SILKS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, KID GLOVES, CRAPES, LEWIS SILKS ETC. ETC. 13 wfmst

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES
WILL OFFER HIS STOCK
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
UNTIL MARCH 1,
At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects Established over twelve years
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue
8 4 6mw Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc Etc
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers, WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
1 28 mwf] No. 724 MARKET street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 2 3t